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ABSTRACT

This Kids Count report details county and statewide trends in the well-being of Oklahoma's children. The statistical portrait is based on eight indicators of child well-being: (1) low birthweight infants; (2) infant mortality; (3) births to teens; (4) child abuse and neglect; (5) child death; (6) child poverty; (7) high school dropouts; and (8) juvenile violent crime arrests. Statewide findings, presented in the report's overview, indicate that half of the eight benchmarks (low birthweight infants, child abuse and neglect, child poverty, and juvenile violent crime arrests) continue to worsen compared to data from a decade ago. Low birthweight infants and child poverty worsened further, and child abuse and neglect and juvenile violent crime arrests showed slight improvement during the most recent year. The other four benchmarks (infant mortality, births to teens, child death, and high school dropouts) continued to improve over the comparable decade-old data and maintained their slow improvement during the most recent year. Current statewide and county data for each of the benchmarks are presented in a separate chapter. Each benchmark is defined, state and county trends are presented, and racial differences are noted if present. The bulk of the report is comprised of county profiles, in which data for each of the indicators are presented graphically. Tables of county data for each indicator, methodology and sources, and a directory of Kids Count Leaders are appended. (SD)

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FACTBOOK '98

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS 2
KIDS COUNT RESOURCES 4
FACTBOOK FEATURES 4

A STATE PROFILE:

OVERVIEW and FINDINGS 6
ECONOMIC DISTRESS CLUSTERS 8

BENCHMARK TOPICS:

LOW BIRTHWEIGHT INFANTS 10
INFANT MORTALITY 11
BIRTHS TO TEENS 12
CHILD ABUSE & NEGLECT 13
CHILD & TEEN DEATH 14
CHILD POVERTY 15
HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS 16
JUVENILE VIOLENT CRIME ARRESTS 17

COUNTY BENCHMARKS 18
DATA 59
METHODOLOGY and SOURCES 72
Directory of Kids Count Leaders 79

TABLE OF CONTENTS

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KIDS COUNT RESOURCES & FACTBOOK FEATURES

Oklahoma Kids Count Leadership

Oklahoma Kids Count Leaders are trained in the areas of legislative and grass roots advocacy, communicating with the media and community organizing. Kids Count Leaders are available for group presentations and individual meetings. A directory of Kids Count Leaders is on page 79.

Child Watch

A Child Watch Tour takes a group of adults to see first hand the problems that children face. Using site visits, briefers, written materials and experiential activities, Child Watch creates a sense of urgency and a climate for change. This visitation program has been highly effective in strengthening the voice for children in Oklahoma and other states. Oklahoma Kids Count can provide technical assistance and training for conducting a Child Watch Tour in your community.

1998 Oklahoma Kids Count Factbook

An annual publication which reports on the well-being of children and youth in Oklahoma.

Internet Access

Data from the Oklahoma Kids Count Factbook '98 is included on the Oklahoma Institute for Child Advocacy website at:
http://www.oica.org

National Kids Count Databook

An annual publication which reports on the well-being of children, youth and families in the United States. The book is free and available through: The Annie E. Casey Foundation, 701 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, MD 21202, 1-800-222-1099.

Features of the *1998 Oklahoma Kids Count Factbook*

Talking Points

There are brief statements highlighted on each of the eight benchmark topic pages (pages 10 - 17). The statements are designed to 1) link the implications of the eight indicators, 2) personalize the information, and 3) facilitate the sharing of the Oklahoma Kids Count data. Created in a sound bite format, the Talking Points are useful for public speaking.

Child Population

A spreadsheet featuring information on Oklahoma's child population is on pages 60 - 61.
This county-by-county age breakdown includes census results from 1980 and 1990 and a 1994 population estimate from the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Membership Opportunity

The Oklahoma Kids Count Factbook '98 is made possible in part by the support of members of the Oklahoma Institute for Child Advocacy (OICA). If you are not a member of OICA but find this book useful, we encourage you to become a member today. Send $25 along with your name and contact information to:

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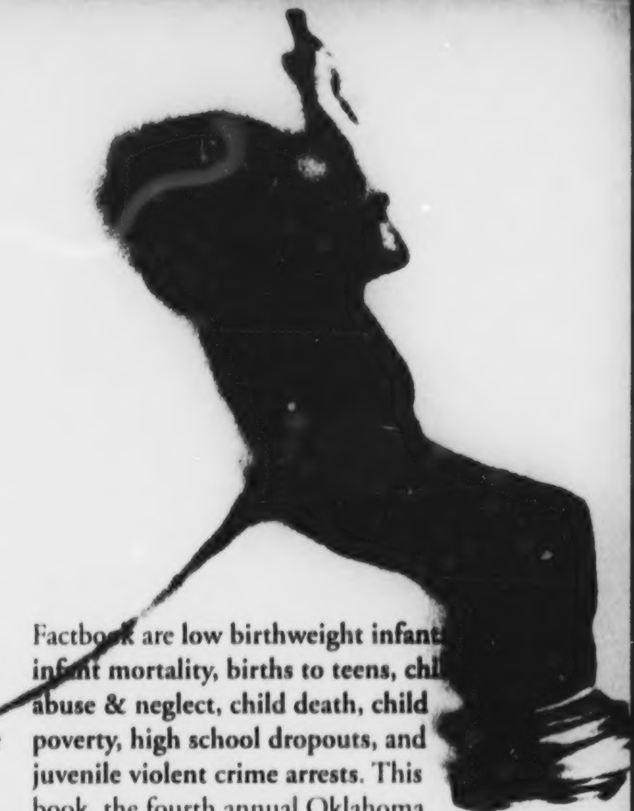
A STATE PROFILE



Children make up over one-fourth (26.6%) of Oklahoma's population and the number continues to grow. Today, almost eight hundred sixty-seven thousand (866,950) children live, play and go to school in Oklahoma communities. Many of these children are in distress. The goal of the Oklahoma Institute for Child Advocacy (OICA) is to improve life for Oklahoma's children.

The Oklahoma Kids Count Partnership, a project of OICA, uses key strategies to achieve this goal. First, Kids Count "counts kids," providing accurate and up-to-date data on the status of Oklahoma's children and youth. Second, Kids Count cultivates leadership on behalf of children and youth, giving voice to their needs at the local level. Third, Kids Count communicates the needs of children and youth, using extensive public awareness activities.

The Oklahoma Kids Count Factbook uses benchmarks to profile the status of children and youth in our state. Benchmarks are quantifiable measures that, when taken together, help determine child, family and community well-being. The eight benchmarks in the Kids Count Factbook are **low birthweight infant infant mortality, births to teens, chi abuse & neglect, child death, child poverty, high school dropouts, and juvenile violent crime arrests**. This book, the fourth annual Oklahoma Kids Count Factbook, shows the interrelationship of these benchmarks and how they impact each other.

From the established baselines, OICA is tracking progress in certain key areas over time. Progress is not just improving the statistics. Progress is using all of this information — and more — to make good decisions about state and community budgets and programs that affect children and youth. Effective programs and policies work together with strong communities and families to improve the benchmarks. It's not just about numbers; each number has a face, a family, and a future.

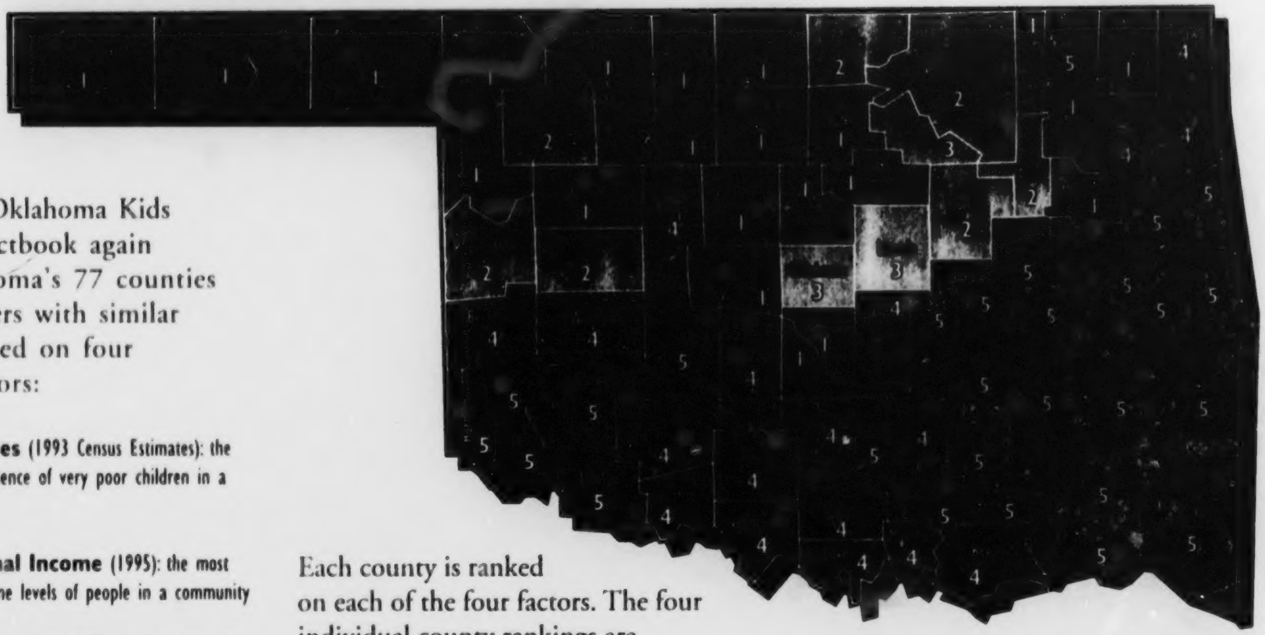
The 1998 Oklahoma Kids Count Factbook reveals that half of the eight benchmarks (**low birthweight infants, child abuse & neglect, child poverty and juvenile violent crime arrests**) continued to worsen when compared to data from a decade or more ago. **Low birthweight infants** and **child poverty** worsened further and **child abuse & neglect** and **juvenile violent crime arrests** showed slight improvement during the most recent year(s). The other four benchmarks (**infant mortality, births to teens, child death and high school dropouts**) continued to improve over the comparable decade-old data, and maintained their slow improvement during the most recent year.

Number of Children (1994): 866,950

Children are 26.6% of the county population

Indicator	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Child Poverty	High School Dropouts	Juvenile Arrests
Base Data	6.5% of live births 1983-1987	10.4/1000 live births 1983-87	42.2/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	8.5 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	45.1 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	15.7% of all children 1980	5.5% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	172.4 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980
Improved		16.4%	2.8%		26.3%		3.2%	
Worsened	-4.0%			-57.9%		-50.9%		-98.0%
Recent Data	6.8% of live births 1991-95	8.7/1000 live births 1991-95	41.0/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	13.4 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	33.2 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	23.7% of all children 1993	5.3% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	341.5 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996
Recent Number	3,141 average annual 1991-95	404 average annual 1991-95	2,777 average annual 1993-95	11,646 confirmed FY 1996	228 average annual 1991-95	195,915 Children Living in Poverty 1993	10,812 all grades 1995-1996	1,296 arrests 1996

ECONOMIC DISTRESS CLUSTERS



The 1998 Oklahoma Kids Count Factbook again divides Oklahoma's 77 counties into five clusters with similar conditions based on four economic factors:

Child Poverty Rates (1993 Census Estimates): the best measure of the presence of very poor children in a community

Per Capita Personal Income (1995): the most current measure of income levels of people in a community

Percent of Children on Welfare (FY 1996): the most current measure of children required to survive on inadequate resources

Unemployment Rates (1995): the best measure of people's ability to improve economic conditions through work.

Taken together, these factors provide a comprehensive picture of a county's economic status in a manner which can be ranked, grouped into clusters, updated and tracked from year to year.

Each county is ranked on each of the four factors. The four individual county rankings are combined into a "Deprivation Index" in which the lower the number, the wealthier the county. Each county was ranked again according to its "Deprivation Index" and grouped into one of five economic clusters: wealthiest, wealthier, middle, poorer or poorest. Each cluster is composed of approximately twenty percent (20%) of the state's population.

These five clusters illustrate the diverse economic environments in which Oklahoma children live. While many Oklahoma counties moved from one cluster to another during the most recent year investigated, Oklahoma's wealthiest counties are still primarily concentrated in the northwestern corner of the state. The poorest counties are still primarily concentrated in the southeastern

1 Wealthiest
2 Wealthier
3 Middle
4 Poorer
5 Poorest

ECONOMIC DISTRESS CLUSTERS

COMPARING PROFILES: Oklahoma Economic Clusters

	State of Oklahoma	Number 1 WEALTHIEST	Number 2 WEALTHIER	Number 3 MIDDLE	Number 4 POORER	Number 5 POOREST
Total population (1994)	3,258,100	708,990	728,060	669,650	575,250	576,210
Child population (1994)	866,950	189,460	192,850	175,730	152,960	156,210
Number of Poor Children (1993)	195,915	27,843	39,591	41,718	37,070	48,292
Percent of Children Living in Poverty (1993)	23.7%	15.6%	21.5%	25.1%	25.4%	32.0%
Per Capita Income (1995)	$18,601	$18,012	$22,128	$21,213	$16,159	$14,318
Number of Children receiving Public Assistance (FY1996)	78,021	8,684	15,139	21,660	14,192	18,346
Percent of Children receiving Public Assistance (FY1996)	9.0%	4.6%	7.9%	12.3%	9.3%	11.7%
Average County Unemployment Rate (1995)	4.7	3.3	4.5	5.4	5.3	7.3
Percent of Low Birthweight Births (1991-1995)	6.8%	5.9%	6.6%	7.5%	6.9%	6.8%
Rate of Infant Mortality (1991-1995)	8.7 per 1,000 births	6.8 per 1,000 births	9.1 per 1,000 births	10.0 per 1,000 births	8.5 per 1,000 births	8.5 per 1,000 births
Rate of Births to Teens ages 15 through 17 (1991-1995)	41.0 per 1,000 girls	28.7 per 1,000 girls	41.7 per 1,000 girls	48.2 per 1,000 girls	42.0 per 1,000 girls	47.4 per 1,000 girls
Rate of Child Abuse/Neglect Confirmations (FY1996)	13.4 per 1,000 children	13.2 per 1,000 children	10.0 per 1,000 children	15.1 per 1,000 children	13.9 per 1,000 children	15.5 per 1,000 children
Death Rate among Children ages 1 through 14 (1991-1995)	33.2 per 100,000 children	27.5 per 100,000 children	30.0 per 100,000 children	34.2 per 100,000 children	38.1 per 100,000 children	38.2 per 100,000 children
High School Dropout Rate (School year 1995-1996)	5.3%	4.7%	5.6%	7.3%	5.1%	4.3%
Violent Crime Arrests of Children ages 10 through 17 (1996)	341.5 per 100,000 children	149.9 per 100,000 children	511.2 per 100,000 children	549.3 per 100,000 children	260.6 per 100,000 children	240.0 per 100,000 children

corner but are now also frequently found in the southwestern region of the state.

Similar to last year, the profiles of the five clusters continue to reveal clear patterns in Oklahoma's economic landscape. Children in Oklahoma's poorest counties are more than twice as likely to be poor, and almost three times as likely to be on welfare as children in the state's wealthiest counties. In these poorest counties incomes plummet and unemployment rates more than double. Poverty is harder to escape.

The cluster of Oklahoma's 22 wealthiest counties has the best indicators in six of the eight benchmark areas investigated by Oklahoma Kids Count. Taken together these counties have the lowest rates of **low birthweight infants, infant mortality, births to teens, child death** and **juvenile violent crime arrests.**

The state's lowest rate of **child abuse & neglect** confirmations is found in the cluster of Oklahoma's seven counties comprising the state's wealthiest areas.

Surprisingly, the **high school dropout** rate is the lowest in the 27 counties making up Oklahoma's most economically deprived area.

LOW BIRTHWEIGHT INFANTS

Each year more than thirty-one hundred Oklahoma babies (3,141 annual average) are born *too small* (weighing less than 5 pounds).

A large proportion of these low-weight infants (2,610 annual average) are born *very tiny* (weighing less than 3 pounds, 5 ounces).

During this past year the proportion of Oklahoma babies born too small slowly continued to worsen (increasing from 6.7% to 6.8%), with comparable rates also worsening in slightly under half (36 of 77) of Oklahoma's counties.

A higher proportion of Oklahoma babies (6.8%) are born too small today as compared to the population born in the mid-1980s (6.5%), with such rates also worsening in the majority (43 of 77) of Oklahoma's counties during the same period.

The highest low birthweight rate (10.2%) is found in Choctaw County; the lowest (2.4%) is in Major County.

The low birthweight rate for Black infants (12.2%) nearly doubles the rate for White infants (6.2%).

While early prenatal care is known to improve these rates, only about half (54.8%) of Oklahoma's babies were born to mothers who received the recommended level of prenatal care.

Oklahoma's rate of low birthweight babies relative to other states slipped in ranking from 20th to 23rd during the most recent year (1994) measured.

Talking Points:

Babies born *too small* frequently die or have serious health or developmental problems such as blindness, deafness, chronic respiratory problems, mental retardation, mental illness and cerebral palsy.

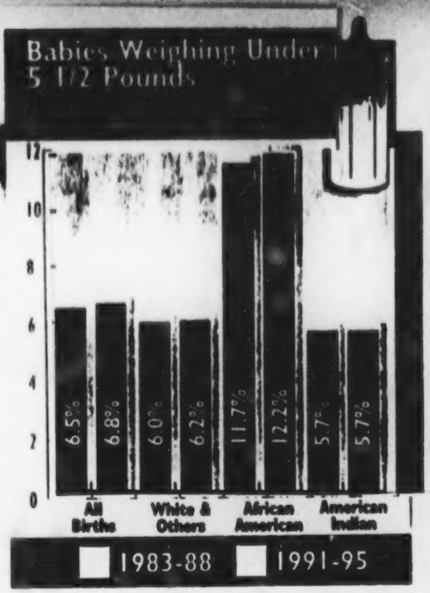
Twenty percent of *very tiny* (less than 3 pounds, 5 ounces) babies experience cerebral palsy or other forms of brain injury.

Fifty percent of *very tiny* (less than 3 pounds, 5 ounces) babies later enroll in special education.

One in four of Oklahoma's low birthweight infants who live will experience serious health and developmental problems. Low birthweight doubles the chance a child will later be diagnosed as having dyslexia, hyperactivity or another disability.

Infants' risk of low birthweight, prematurity, miscarriage, stillbirth and infant death increases if their mothers are poor, are adolescents, smoke during pregnancy or fail to receive adequate prenatal care.

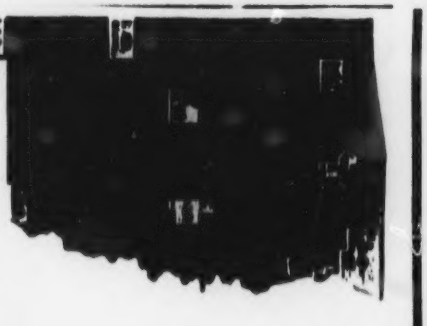
Low birthweight and infant mortality are related. The National Public Health Service estimates that almost 60 percent of the infant deaths each year result directly from low birthweight. In Oklahoma seven out of 10 infants who die in the first month of life are low-weight babies.

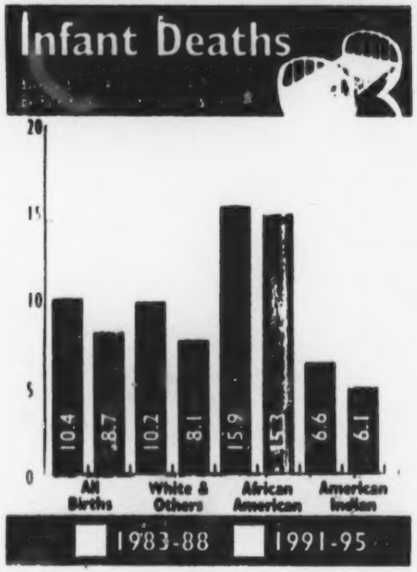


Babies Weighing Under 5 1/2 Pounds

COUNTIES WITH THE TEN HIGHEST PERCENTAGES OF LOW BIRTHWEIGHT BABIES 1991-1995

1.	Choctaw	10.2%
2.	Cimarron	10.0%
3.	Beaver	8.2%
4.	Haskell	8.1%
5.	Garvin	7.9%
6.	Harmon	7.9%
7.	Mayes	7.9%
8.	Logan	7.9%
9.	McCurtain	7.6%
10.	Alfalfa	7.6%





Infant Deaths

Each year, four hundred Oklahoma babies (404 annual average) do not live to see their first birthday; instead they die from health problems, birth complications, birth defects, poverty, living conditions, injuries, inadequate care, infections, Sudden Infant Death Syndrome, and more.

On the average, one Oklahoma infant dies every day.

Although Oklahoma's rate of infants who die in their first year of life decreased slightly (8.8 to 8.7 deaths per 1,000 live births) during this past year, rates worsened in more than half (44 of 77) of Oklahoma's counties during the same period.

Today, proportionately fewer Oklahoma babies (8.7 per 1,000) die in their first year of life than did in the mid-1980s (10.4 per 1,000), with such rates also improving in the large majority (57 of 77) of Oklahoma counties during the same period.

The highest infant death rate (19.3 per 1,000) is found in Ellis County; the lowest (0.0 per 1,000) is in Major County.

COUNTIES WITH THE TEN HIGHEST RATES OF INFANT MORTALITY 1991-1995

1. Ellis	19.3 per 1000
2. Harmon	17.6 per 1000
3. Latimer	16.3 per 1000
4. Haskell	15.3 per 1000
5. Coal	15.3 per 1000
6. Roger Mills	15.3 per 1000
7. Marshall	15.3 per 1000
8. Blaine	14.4 per 1000
9. Craig	14.4 per 1000
10. Dewey	13.8 per 1000

Talking Points:

- According to the World Health Organization, the infant mortality rate reflects the effectiveness of economic, social and health care measures. It is often regarded as an indicator of a community's overall quality of life.

Low birthweight and infant mortality are related. The infant mortality rate can be predicted with reasonable accuracy from the proportion of babies with low birthweight.

Lowering infant mortality rates requires providing education, nutrition services and appropriate health care, reducing risk factors (such as poverty) and changing behavior during pregnancy to reduce smoking, drinking and drug use.

The death rate for African American infants (15.3 per 1,000) worsened during the most recent year and is almost twice as high as the rate for White infants (8.1 per 1,000).

Oklahoma's infant mortality ranking relative to other states slipped from 33rd to 36th during the most recent year (1994) measured.

BIRTHS TO TEENS

In 1995, nearly three thousand (2,921) Oklahoma school-age girls (age 17 and under) had babies; one hundred fifty-eight Oklahoma mothers were only eleven, twelve, thirteen or fourteen years old.

Rates of births to Oklahoma teens slightly declined (from 41.5 to 41.0 births per 1,000 girls ages 15 through 17) during the past year. The number of Oklahoma counties (38 of 77) where these birth rates improved during the year was just under the number of counties where teen birth rates worsened (39 of 77).

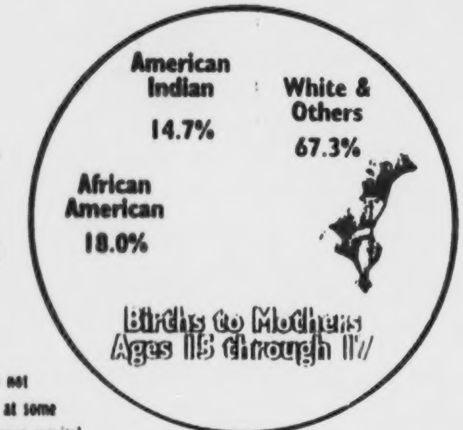
While slow progress (41.0 births per 1,000 girls ages 15 through 17) has been made in decreasing the high Oklahoma teen birth rates of the early 1980s (42.2 per 1,000); comparable rates in the counties improved in most (51 of 77) of Oklahoma's counties during the same period of time.

The highest teen birth rate (64.9 births per 1,000 girls ages 15 through 17) is found in Tillman County; the lowest (9.1 per 1,000) is in Grant County.

Two-thirds (67.3%) of these Oklahoma teen mothers are White.

On the average, every three hours an Oklahoma child (age 17 or younger) becomes a mother.

Oklahoma's teen childbearing ranking relative to other states has worsened over the last decade, with two-thirds (33 states) having a teen (age 15 through 17) birth rate lower than Oklahoma during the most recent year (1995) measured.



Talking Points:

Each young mother is more likely to be poor, to be a victim of physical violence, to have another child before reaching adulthood and to drop out of school than others her age.

Both teen mothers and teen fathers are likely to drop out of school.

Adolescents who become mothers are more likely to not have steady employment, to be on public assistance at some point in their lives, to live in poverty and to experience marital instability, compared to peers who delay childbearing.

There is a direct relationship between sexual abuse, early sexual activity and teen pregnancy. Studies demonstrate that a large majority of teen mothers report that they had been sexually abused as children.

Children born to children are more likely to repeat the cycle of teen childbearing, to experience lower educational achievement and to exhibit problem behavior.

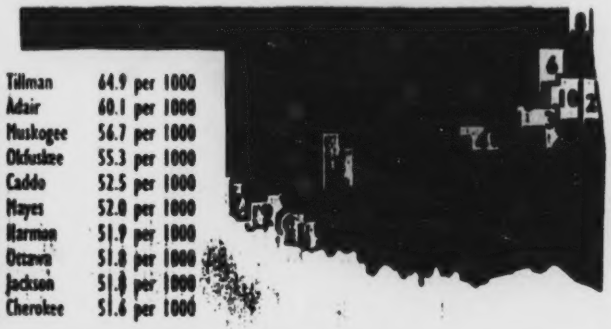
Children born to children have lower cognitive functioning, do more poorly in school, and experience greater problems with socio-emotional functioning.

Poor literacy skills, poor progress in school and the ensuing loss of self esteem are good predictors of early childbearing. Children who don't read well are at risk for early pregnancy. Young women enrolled in college preparatory curriculum in high school are far less likely to give birth as a teen than are their peers who are not planning further education.

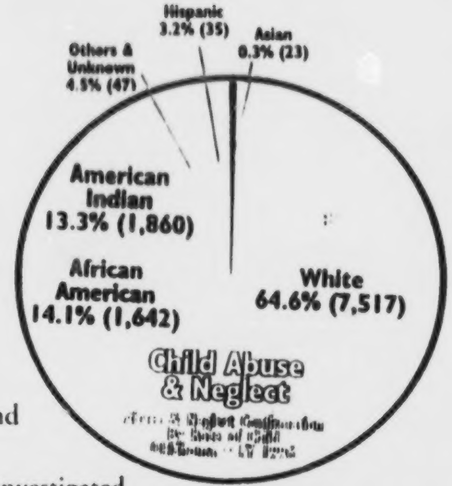
Experts remind us that many young girls become pregnant as a result of child sexual abuse and that the baby's father is frequently an adult man.

COUNTIES WITH THE TEN HIGHEST RATES OF BIRTHS TO TEENS, AGE 15-17, 1993-1995

1.	Tillman	64.9 per 1000
2.	Adair	60.1 per 1000
3.	Muskogee	56.7 per 1000
4.	Okfuskee	55.3 per 1000
5.	Caddo	52.5 per 1000
6.	Mayes	52.0 per 1000
7.	Harmon	51.9 per 1000
8.	Ottawa	51.8 per 1000
9.	Jackson	51.8 per 1000
10.	Cherokee	51.6 per 1000



CHILD ABUSE & NEGLECT



Abuse and neglect allegations reported to the Oklahoma Department of Human Services (DHS) during Fiscal Year 1996 climbed to almost forty-five thousand (44,879).

DHS again this year investigated and confirmed a near-record high number of the allegations. Close to twelve thousand (11,646) of the more than forty thousand (40,916) incidents investigated were found to be actual abuse and/or neglect.

In Oklahoma, approximately every forty-five minutes a child is a victim of confirmed abuse or neglect.

During this past year the proportion of Oklahoma child abuse and/or neglect actually confirmed remained fairly level at a near-record high (moving from 13.5 to 13.4 per 1,000 children in the community), with comparable rates worsening in the majority (40 of 77) of Oklahoma's counties.

Talking Points:

Child abuse and neglect results in serious consequences for its child victims. Half will suffer delay in their development or serious physical or emotional impairments. Many will die.

Child abuse and neglect has enormous economic consequences, including the cost of foster care, court services, counseling, specialized education, and medical care.

Most abused children are abused by their own parent or parents.

In Oklahoma, child victims of abuse are most commonly beaten or sexually abused.

Children of adolescent mothers are more than twice as likely to be victims of child abuse and neglect than are the offspring of mothers who are either twenty or twenty-one years of age.

Research indicates that victims of child abuse are at a higher risk of abusing their own children when they become parents.

A much higher proportion (13.4 per 1,000) of children are confirmed to be child abuse and/or neglect victims than were confirmed in the mid-1980s (8.5 per 1,000), with such rates also worsening in the vast majority (52 of 77) of Oklahoma's counties during the same period.

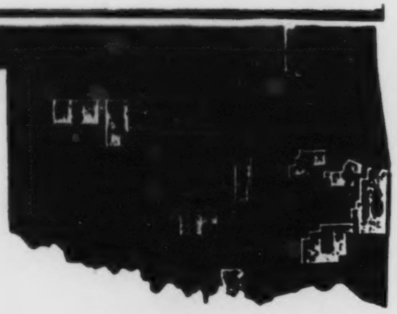
The highest proportion of the children confirmed to be victims of child abuse and/or neglect (43.2 per 1,000) is found in Garvin County; the lowest (0.9 per 1,000) is in Ellis County.

A total of twenty-nine children died from child abuse and/or neglect in FY 1996. Among the dead were seventeen girls and twelve boys of all races ranging in age from a newborn to fifteen years old.

While non-White children make up less than one-fourth (24.0%) of the child population, they make up almost one-third (31.0%) of the population of abused and neglected children.

COUNTIES WITH THE TEN HIGHEST RATES OF CONFIRMED CASES OF CHILD ABUSE & NEGLECT • FY 1996

1.	Garvin	43.2 per 1000
2.	McIntosh	31.5 per 1000
3.	Blaine	29.1 per 1000
4.	Washington	24.4 per 1000
5.	Dewey	23.7 per 1000
6.	Marshall	23.3 per 1000
7.	Seminole	23.0 per 1000
8.	Pushmataha	22.9 per 1000
9.	Haskell	22.8 per 1000
10.	Le Flore	22.7 per 1000



CHILD & TEEN DEATH

About nine Oklahoma children die every week. More than fifty (50.8) of every 100,000 Oklahoma children and youth from the ages of 1 through 19 or just under five hundred (468) children, die each year.

Just under half (48.7% or 228) of these annual child deaths are from the ages of 1 through 14; the remainder are teenagers (ages 15 through 19).

Even though the rate of death among Oklahoma children from the ages of 1 through 14 worsened slightly (from 33.0 to 33.2 per 100,000) this past year, rates stayed the same or improved in most (50 of 77) of Oklahoma's counties during the same period.

Currently proportionately fewer (33.2 per 100,000) children from the ages of 1 through 14 die than died in the early 1980s (45.1 per 100,000), with such rates also improving in the majority (52 of 77) of Oklahoma's counties during the same period.

The worst rate of death for children from the ages of 1 through 14 (89.6 per 100,000) is found in Cotton County; the best (0.0 per 100,000) is in two Oklahoma counties (Dewey and Greer).

Overall, Oklahoma children and teens are more likely to die of accidents (49.0%) than to die of diseases (31.0%) or violence (20.0%).

Violence among teens from the ages of 15 through 19 is common with more than one-fourth (27.8%) of all teen deaths resulting from violence. An African American teen is nearly three times as likely to die of violence (61.3% of all African American teen deaths) in Oklahoma than his or her White peers (23.4% of all White teen deaths).

An average of 38 Oklahomans under age 20 commit suicide each year, most of whom are older White adolescents.

Even with the improvement in death rates since the 1980s, Oklahoma's ranking relative to other states for the most recent year on record (1994) are among the worst (36th in child death; 40th in teen death) in the nation.

Talking Points:

Over the last several decades, the leading causes of death for children and teens have changed from natural causes, such as illness and birth defects, to injury and violence.

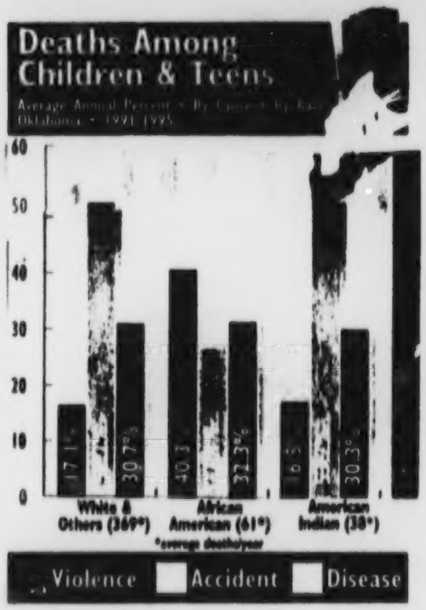
The majority of teen deaths can be attributed to preventable factors, including unhealthy behaviors such as sedentary lifestyle, poor nutritional habits, substance use and abuse, unsafe sexual practices and risky vehicle use.

Increases in suicide are much greater among adolescents than among the general population. Oklahoma's young people kill themselves at a rate almost twice the national average.

Having a gun at home is associated with increased suicide risk among older adolescents. Being connected with community, school and family decreases that risk.

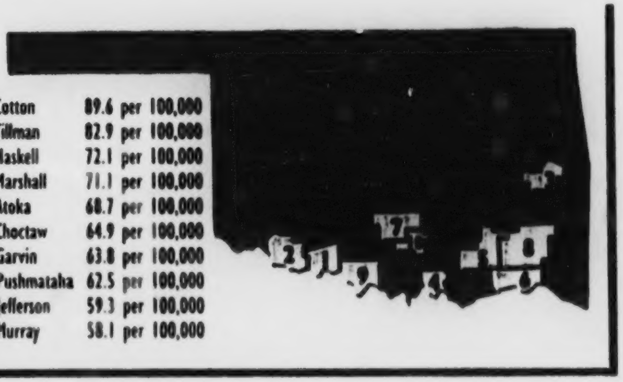
Minority children are more likely to lack health insurance, to have more difficulty obtaining appropriate and necessary medical care, to have lower incomes creating significant financial barriers to care, and to receive care in hospital emergency rooms. Minority children are less likely to receive lifesaving preventive services.

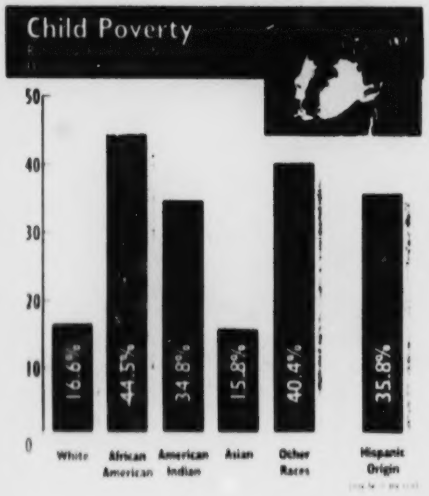
Risk of accidents increases for low-income families as they are less likely to use safety devices due to lack of money, lack of transportation to obtain them and/or a lack of control over their housing conditions.



COUNTIES WITH THE TEN HIGHEST CHILD DEATH RATES 1991-1995

1.	Cotton	89.6 per 100,000
2.	Tillman	82.9 per 100,000
3.	Haskell	72.1 per 100,000
4.	Marshall	71.1 per 100,000
5.	Atoka	68.7 per 100,000
6.	Choctaw	64.9 per 100,000
7.	Garvin	63.8 per 100,000
8.	Pushmataha	62.5 per 100,000
9.	Jefferson	59.3 per 100,000
10.	Murray	58.1 per 100,000





Child Poverty

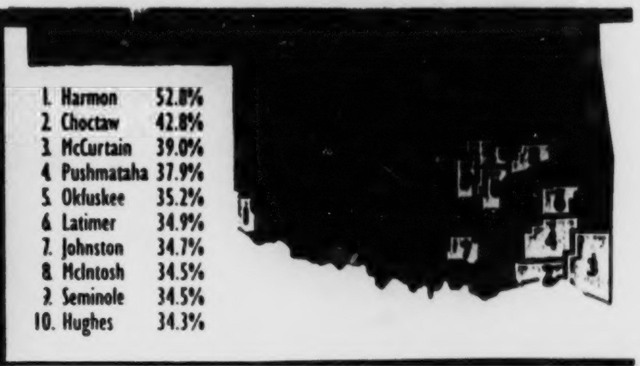
During the most recent year on record (1993), nearly two hundred thousand (195,915) Oklahoma children lived in poverty.

One out of every four Oklahoma children lives in poverty. Oklahoma's youngest are Oklahoma's poorest with more than sixty-one thousand (61,060) infants, toddlers and preschoolers living in poverty.

During the most recent year on record (1993), Oklahoma children were poorer (23.7%) than the general population (18.4%).

During the past three years, the proportion of Oklahoma children living in poverty worsened from 21.7% (1990) to 23.7% (1993), with comparable rates also worsening in the majority (48 of 77) of Oklahoma's counties.

COUNTIES WITH THE TEN HIGHEST CHILD POVERTY RATES 1993



1.	Harmon	52.8%
2.	Choctaw	42.8%
3.	McCurtain	39.0%
4.	Pushmataha	37.9%
5.	Okfuskee	35.2%
6.	Latimer	34.9%
7.	Johnston	34.7%
8.	McIntosh	34.5%
9.	Seminole	34.5%
10.	Hughes	34.3%

Talking Points:

Being poor means living on an income which renders a family unable to purchase enough food for an adequate diet.

Poor children are more likely than non-poor children to eat an inadequate diet, to stay cold in the winter, to receive little health care, to drop out of school and to die during their childhood.

One out of every three adolescents who live in poverty has no health insurance.

Among countries with data available, the United States is the only wealthy industrialized country to have double-digit child poverty rates.

Oklahoma child poverty has skyrocketed (from 15.7% to 23.7%) since 1980. Every day since 1980, another dozen (average 13.5) children joined those who were already poor.

The worst child poverty rate (52.8%) is found in Harmon County; the best (10.4%) is in Beaver County.

In Fiscal Year 1996, more than seventy-eight thousand (78,021) Oklahoma children, nine percent (9.0%) of the child population, had to depend on Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), now Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF), for basic needs.

African American children, American Indian children and children of Hispanic origin are more than twice as likely to be poor than White children.

HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS

During the most recent year on record (school year 1995-96), almost eleven thousand (10,812) young Oklahomans quit school without graduating … nearly ten thousand (9,962) were still children (ages 18 or younger).

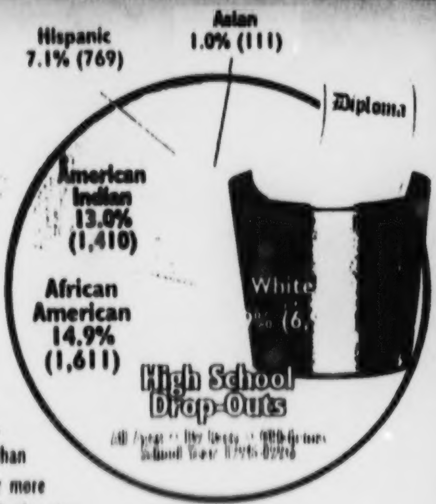
About two of every ten students in Oklahoma who start high school as freshmen do not earn a high school diploma. Most drop out of school in the tenth grade.

Even though the rate of children (under age 19) dropping out of high school (grades 9 through 12) improved slightly for the state (from 5.5% to 5.3%) during this past year, rates worsened in more than half (41 of 77) of Oklahoma's counties during the same period.

The worst dropout rate (8.6%) is found in Cotton County; the best (0.0%) is in Dewey County.

During this past year, the proportion of girls failing to finish high school decreased slightly (from 46.2% to 44.7% of all dropouts) as the proportion of boys increased (53.8% to 55.3% of all dropouts).

While non-White children make up less than one-fourth (24.0%) of the child population, they make up more than one-third (36.0%) of all dropouts.



Talking Points:

Youth not completing high school will face severe economic consequences including poverty, little employment opportunity, poor earning ability and the possibility of a lifetime of financial dependence.

Lack of education impacts health and well-being. Dropouts have higher rates of substance abuse than those who complete high school. Smoking is far more common among women who have lower levels of education.

Lack of education is intertwined with crime. In 1996, a majority of Oklahoma inmates were high school dropouts.

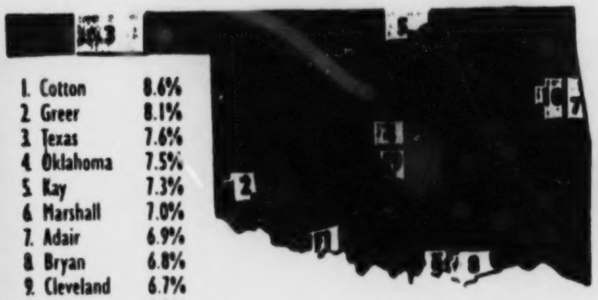
Factors which place students at risk of dropping out include teen pregnancy, adolescent fatherhood, poor school performance, substance abuse and behavior problems.

Reading is a key skill. If children can't read well by the end of third grade, their entire school experience is at risk.

Unemployment rates for workers over age 19 is twice as high for dropouts than for graduates.

Children from families whose parents never completed high school or started the family as teens themselves, are more likely to drop out than their peers.

COUNTIES WITH THE TEN HIGHEST DROPOUT RATES SCHOOL YEAR 1995/1996



1.	Cotton	8.6%
2	Greer	8.1%
3	Texas	7.6%
4	Oklahoma	7.5%
5	Kay	7.3%
6	Marshall	7.0%
7.	Adair	6.9%
8	Bryan	6.8%
9.	Cleveland	6.7%
10.	Cherokee	6.5%

JUVENILE VIOLENT CRIME ARRESTS

In 1996, nearly thirteen hundred (1,296) Oklahoma youths from the ages of 10 through 17 were arrested for violent crimes. Twenty-nine were arrested for murder, three for manslaughter, 70 for forcible rape, 376 for robbery and 818 for aggravated assault.

Most of those arrested were male (1,079 or 83.3%).

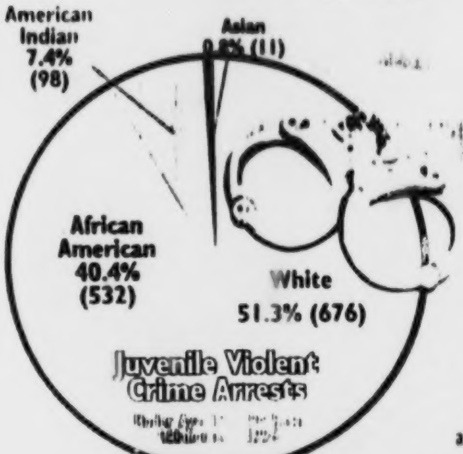
During this past year the proportion of Oklahoma youths from the ages of 10 through 17 arrested for violent crimes began to improve from last year's record high (from 393.2 to 341.5 per 100,000), with comparable rates also improving in a few more (35 of 77) of Oklahoma's counties than those that worsened (31 of 77) during the same period.

This year's juvenile violent crime arrest rates (341.5 per 100,000) still nearly double those of 1980 (172.4 per 100,000), with such rates also worsening in a majority (50 of 77) of Oklahoma's counties during the same period.

The highest proportion of youths from the ages of 10 through 17 (1,166.7 per 100,000) arrested for violent crimes is found in Greer County; the lowest (0.0 per 100,000) is in fourteen Oklahoma counties (Atoka, Beaver, Cimarron, Coal, Delaware, Ellis, Grant, Harmon, Harper, Major, Marshall, Noble, Nowata and Woods).

While non-White children make up less than one-fourth (24.0%) of the child population, they make up nearly half (48.7 %) of the violent crime arrests of children under age 18.

Based on the latest figures available (1994), Oklahoma's rate (341.5 per 100,000) of arresting young people for violent crimes continues to remain well below the corresponding national rate of 517 arrests for every 100,000 youths from the ages of 10 through 17.



Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests

Hispanic youth may be of any race and comprise 6.0% of the 1996 juvenile crime arrests. May not total 100% due to rounding

Talking Points:

Children at higher risk for involvement in violence and crime include teenage boys born to adolescent mothers, young people doing poorly in school, youth who expect to die young, youth who are neither in school nor working and those living in urban areas.

Victims of child abuse and neglect are more likely than others to be arrested for delinquent behavior, adult criminality, crimes of violence and prostitution. Girls who are abused and neglected in childhood are seventy-seven percent more likely to be arrested as juveniles.

Adolescents living in homes where there is easy access to guns are more likely to be involved in violent behaviors. The rise in handgun use has resulted in youth violence becoming more lethal.

Experts blame the rise in juvenile crime on the failure of families, schools, and communities to recognize early warning signs.

The American Psychological Association claims children are numbed to the real effects of violence by viewing over 10,000 murders, rapes and aggravated assaults each year on television. Research has demonstrated that children imitate violence seen on television.

COUNTIES WITH THE TEN HIGHEST RATES OF JUVENILE VIOLENT CRIME ARRESTS 1996

1.	Greer	1166.7 per 100,000
2.	Kiowa	757.6 per 100,000
3.	Tillman	645.2 per 100,000
4.	Kay	617.1 per 100,000
5.	Tulsa	610.0 per 100,000
6.	Oklahoma	586.0 per 100,000
7.	Comanche	571.2 per 100,000
8.	Johnston	461.5 per 100,000
9.	Garvin	443.0 per 100,000
10.	Carter	435.6 per 100,000

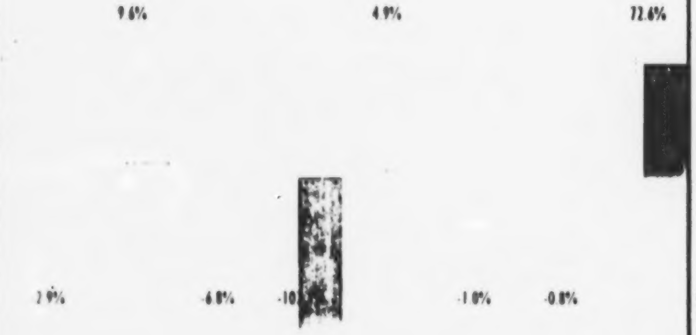
Adair County

Number of Children (1994): 6,060

Children are 30.7% of the county population

Economic Cluster #5: Poorest

Indicator	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Child Poverty	High School Dropouts	Juvenile Arrests
Base Data	5.7% of live births 1983-1987	10.5/1000 live births 1983-87	56.3/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	11.2 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	53.6 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	30.3% of all children 1980	6.8% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	130.1 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980
Recent Data	5.9% of live births 1991-95	9.5/1000 live births 1991-95	60.1/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	22.6 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	51.0 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	30.6% of all children 1993	6.9% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	35.7 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996
Rank	26	54	76	67	63	61	71	17



1=best • 77 = worst

Legend: state change ▨ county change

Changes of more than 110% —positive or negative— are graphed with a broken bar.

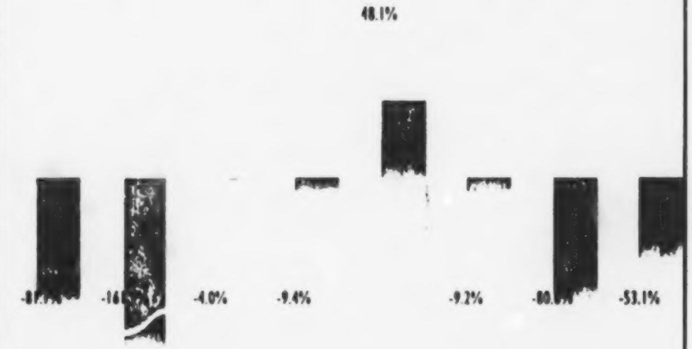
Alfalfa County

Number of Children (1994): 1,300

Children are 21.0% of the county population

Economic Cluster #1: Wealthiest

Indicator	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Birth to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Child Poverty	High School Dropouts	Juvenile Arrests
Base Data	4.2% of live births 1983-1987	4.6/1000 live births 1983-87	14.4/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	20.4 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	74.8 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	14.8% of all children 1980	2.4% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	107.1 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980
Recent Data	7.6% of live births 1991-95	12.0/1000 live births 1991-95	14.9/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	22.3 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	38.8 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	16.1% of all children 1993	4.3% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	163.9 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996
Rank	68	67	3	65	50	13	36	39



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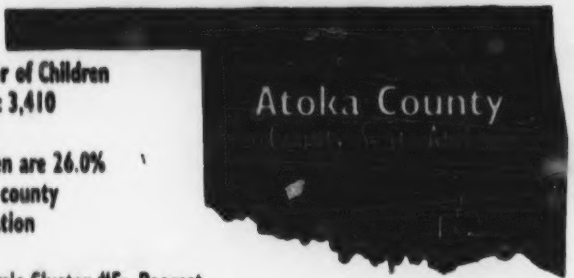
Legend: state change ■ county change

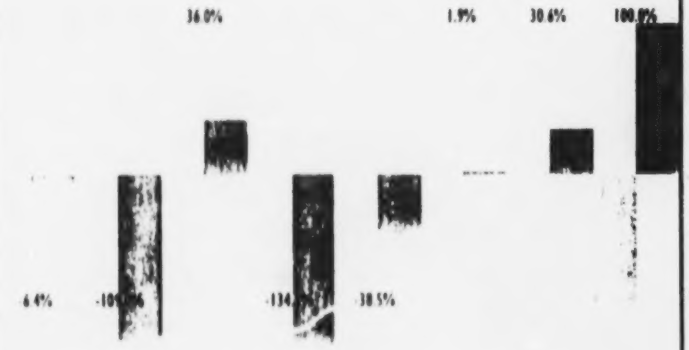
Number of Children (1994): 3,410

Children are 26.0% of the county population



Economic Cluster #5: Poorest

Indicator	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Child Poverty	High School Dropouts	Juvenile Arrests
Base Data	7.1% of live births 1983-1987	4.6/1000 live births 1983-87	59.0/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	5.0 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	49.6 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	32.6% of all children 1980	2.2% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	60.2 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980
Recent Data	7.6% of live births 1991-95	9.6/1000 live births 1991-95	37.8/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	11.7 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	68.7 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	32.0% of all children 1993	1.5% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	0.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996
Rank	65	55	38	31	73	63	8	Tie For 1



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Changes of more than 110%—positive or negative—are graphed with a broken bar.

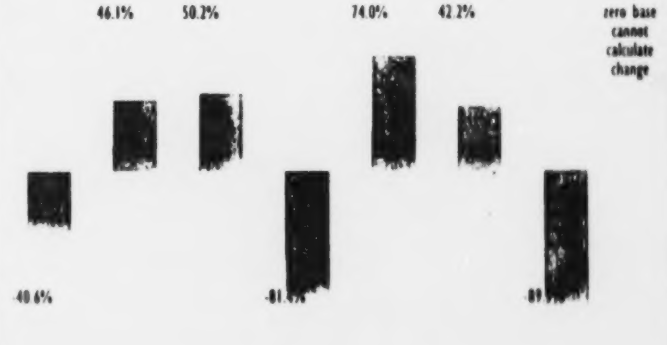
Number of Children (1994): 1,630

Children are 27.7% of the county population

Beaver County
County Seat: Beaver

Economic Cluster #1: Wealthiest

Indicator	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Child Poverty	High School Dropouts	Juvenile Arrests
Base Data	5.8% of live births 1983-1987	11.2/1000 live births 1983-87	18.6/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	2.7 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	60.0 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	18.0% of all children 1980	1.3% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	0.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980
Recent Data	8.2% of live births 1991-95	6.0/1000 live births 1991-95	9.3/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	4.9 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	15.6 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	10.4% of all children 1993	2.4% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	0.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996
Rank	75	Tie for 17	2	4	6	1	14	Tie for 1

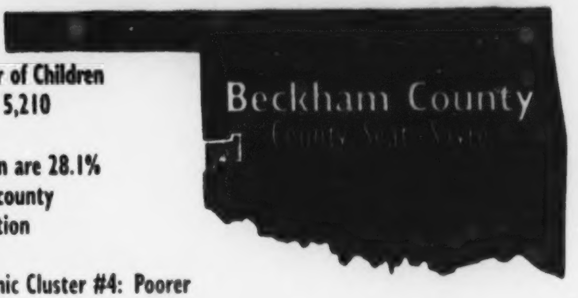


1=best • 77 = worst ▭ state change ■ county change

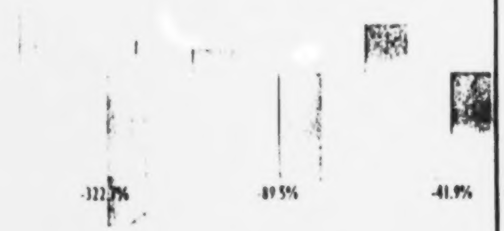
Number of Children (1994): 5,210

Children are 28.1% of the county population

Economic Cluster #4: Poorer



County Location



	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Birth to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Child Poverty	High School Dropouts	Juvenile Arrests
Base Data	6.0% of live births 1983-1987	7.2/1000 live births 1983-87	79.2/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	5.3 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	50.6 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	14.6% of all children 1980	6.3% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	91.9 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980
Improved			45.9%		14.9%		31.1%	
Worsened	8.7%	-41.8%		-322.[illegible]%		-89.5%		-41.9%
Recent Data	6.5% of live births 1991-95	10.2/1000 live births 1991-95	42.9/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	22.5 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	43.1 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	27.6% of all children 1993	4.4% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	130.4 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996
Rank	40	62	52	66	54	49	37	30

Legend 1=best • 77 = worst | state change ▨ county change

Changes of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with a broken bar

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Number of Children (1994): 3,020

Children are 27.6% of the county population

Economic Cluster #4: Poorer

Blaine County
County Seat: Watonga

	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Child Poverty	High School Dropouts	Juvenile Arrests
Base Data	6.3% of live births 1983-1987	13.7/1000 live births 1983-87	84.3/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	19.5 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	44.8 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	19.4% of all children 1980	5.2% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	116.3 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980
Improved			53.5%		26.0%		31.6%	
Worsened	-1.9%	5.2%		-49.4%		-31.9%		-10[illegible]%
Recent Data	6.4% of live births 1991-95	14.4/1000 live births 1991-95	39.2/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	29.1 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	33.2 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	25.6% of all children 1993	3.5% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	232.6 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996
Rank	37	70	44	75	39	41	28	52

1=best • 77 = worst | state change ▨ county change

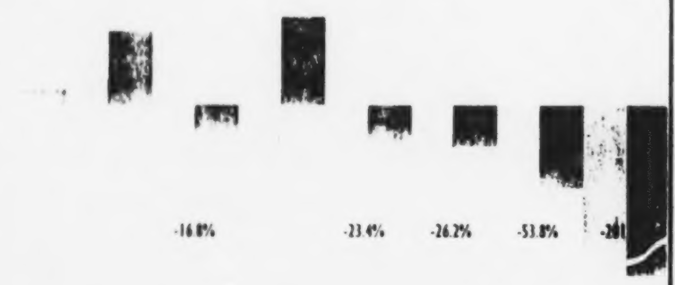
Bryan County
County Seat: Durant

Number of Children (1994): 8,370

Children are 25.2% of the county population

Economic Cluster #4: Poorer

Indicator	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Child Poverty	High School Dropouts	Juvenile Arrests
Base Data	7.8% of live births 1983-1987	10.4/1000 live births 1983-87	34.1/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	23.1 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	39.6 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	22.6% of all children 1980	4.4% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	52.2 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980
Improved	10.5%	47.0%		58.7%				
Worsened			-16.8%		-23.4%	-26.2%	-53.8%	-201[illegible]
Recent Data	7.0% of live births 1991-95	5.5/1000 live births 1991-95	39.9/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	9.6 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	48.9 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	28.6% of all children 1993	6.8% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	157.5 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996
Rank	**53**	**12**	**46**	**17**	**62**	**54**	**70**	**38**



Legend: 1=best • 77 = worst · state change · county change

Changes of more than 110%—positive or negative—are graphed with a broken bar.

County Location

Indicator

Base Data

Improved

Worsened

Recent Data

Rank

Legend

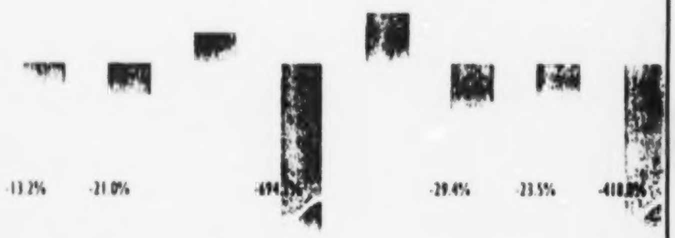
Caddo County
County Seat: Anadarko

Number of Children (1994): 8,510

Children are 28.6% of the county population

Economic Cluster #5: Poorest

Indicator	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Child Poverty	High School Dropouts	Juvenile Arrests
Base Data	5.7% of live births 1983-1987	8.0/1000 live births 1983-87	65.1/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	2.5 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	57.5 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	26.2% of all children 1980	3.2% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	65.9 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980
Improved			19.5%		32.8%			
Worsened	-13.2%	-21.0%		-694.[illegible]		-29.4%	-23.5%	-418.[illegible]
Recent Data	6.5% of live births 1991-95	9.7/1000 live births 1991-95	52.5/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	19.6 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	38.6 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	33.9% of all children 1993	3.9% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	341.2 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996
Rank	**38**	**57**	**73**	**59**	**49**	**66**	**32**	**64**



Legend: 1=best • 77 = worst · state change · county change

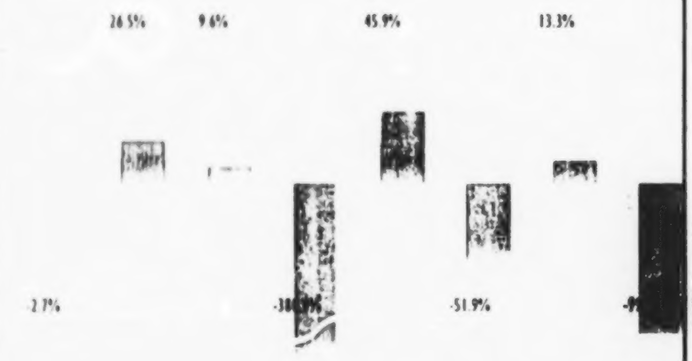
Number of Children (1994): 24,200

Children are 30.2% of the county population

Canadian County
County Seat: El Reno

Economic Cluster #1: Wealthiest

Indicator	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Child Poverty	High School Dropouts	Juvenile Arrests
Base Data	5.2% of live births 1983-1987	7.1/1000 live births 1983-87	30.6/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	2.6 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	36.3 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	7.4% of all children 1980	5.1% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	83.8 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980



Indicator	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Child Poverty	High School Dropouts	Juvenile Arrests
Recent Data	5.3% of live births 1991-95	5.2/1000 live births 1991-95	27.7/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	12.4 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	19.6 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	11.2% of all children 1993	4.4% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	167.3 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996
Rank	13	8	13	32	12	2	39	40

Legend: 1=best • 77 = worst state change ▯ ▮ county change

Changes of more than 110% —positive or negative— are graphed with a broken bar.

County Location

Indicator

Base Data

Improved

Worsened

Recent Data

Rank

Legend

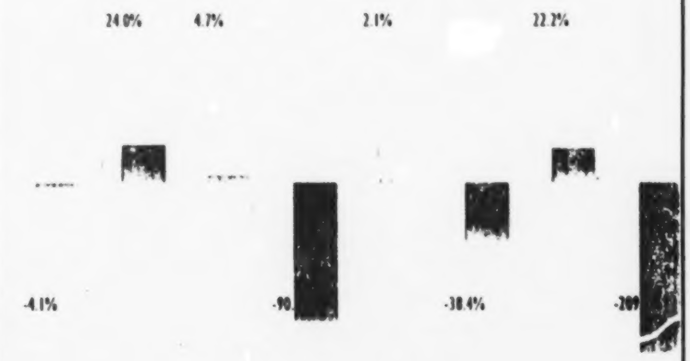
Number of Children (1994): 11,960

Children are 27.3% of the county population

Carter County
County Seat: Ardmore

Economic Cluster #4: Poorer

Indicator	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Child Poverty	High School Dropouts	Juvenile Arrests
Base Data	6.9% of live births 1983-1987	10.4/1000 live births 1983-87	49.3/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	7.3 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	45.7 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	19.5% of all children 1980	6.9% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	140.9 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980

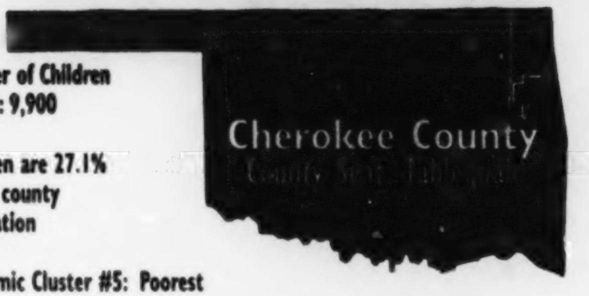


Indicator	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Child Poverty	High School Dropouts	Juvenile Arrests
Recent Data	7.2% of live births 1991-95	7.9/1000 live births 1991-95	47.0/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	13.9 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	44.8 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	27.0% of all children 1993	5.4% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	435.6 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996
Rank	57	38	60	43	55	47	53	68

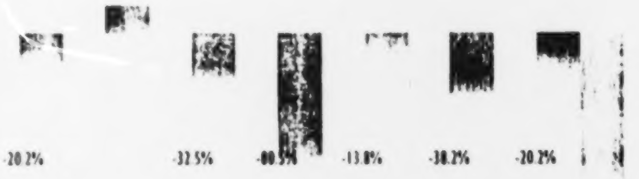
Legend: 1=best • 77 = worst state change ▯ ▮ county change

Number of Children (1994): 9,900

Children are 27.1% of the county population



Economic Cluster #5: Poorest



	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Child Poverty	High School Dropouts	Juvenile Arrests
Base Data	5.6% of live births 1983-1987	6.5/1000 live births 1983-87	39.0/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	7.0 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	22.6 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	24.6% of all children 1980	5.4% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	0.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980
Improved		18.6%						zero base cannot calculate change
Worsened	-20.2%		-32.5%	-80.5%	-13.8%	-38.2%	-20.2%	
Recent Data	6.7% of live births 1991-95	5.3/1000 live births 1991-95	51.6/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	12.6 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	25.8 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	33.9% of all children 1993	6.5% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	205.8 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996
Rank	47	10	68	33	25	67	68	47

Legend: 1=best • 77 = worst state change county change

Changes of more than 110% —positive or negative— are graphed with a broken bar.

County Location

Indicator

Base Data

Improved

Worsened

Recent Data

Rank

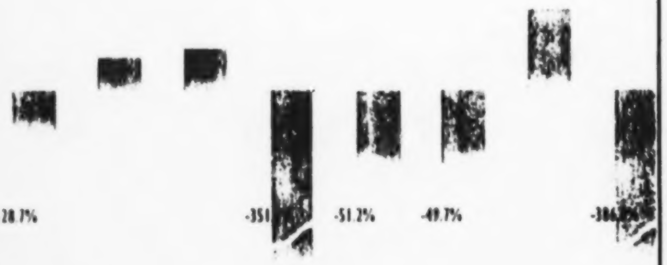
Legend

Number of Children (1994): 4,390

Children are 28.1% of the county population

Choctaw County
County Seat: Hugo

Economic Cluster #5: Poorest



	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Child Poverty	High School Dropouts	Juvenile Arrests
Base Data	7.9% of live births 1983-1987	8.6/1000 live births 1983-87	58.3/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	2.5 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	42.9 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	28.6% of all children 1980	5.3% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	39.9 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980
Improved		20.4%	26.4%				51.3%	
Worsened	-28.7%			-351[illegible]	-51.2%	-49.7%		-386[illegible]
Recent Data	10.2% of live births 1991-95	6.8/1000 live births 1991-95	42.9/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	11.4 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	64.9 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	42.8% of all children 1993	2.6% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	194.2 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996
Rank	77	25	51	29	72	76	15	45

Legend: 1=best • 77 = worst state change county change

kids count

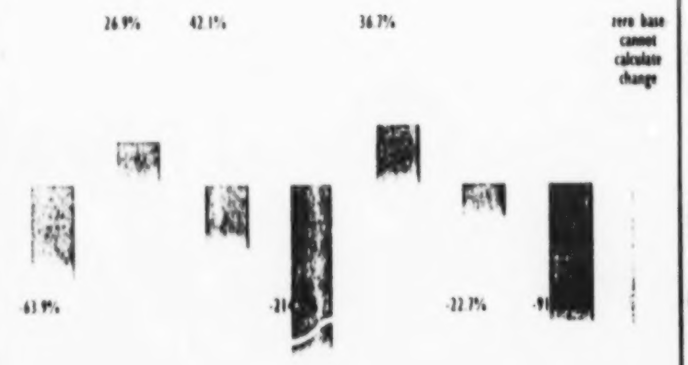
Cimarron County

Number of Children (1994): 860

Children are 27.7% of the county population

Economic Cluster #1: Wealthiest

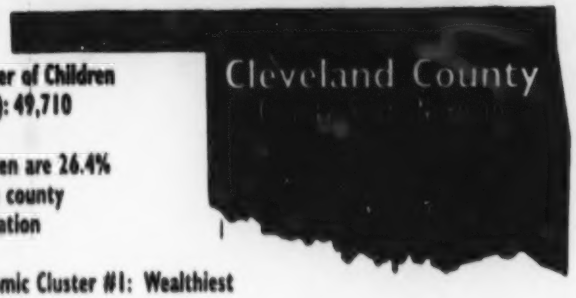
Indicator	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Child Poverty	High School Dropouts	Juvenile Arrests
Base Data	6.1% of live births 1983-1987	7.2/1000 live births 1983-87	32.6/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	4.1 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	47.9 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	14.9% of all children 1980	1.5% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	0.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980
Recent Data	10.0% of live births 1991-95	5.3/1000 live births 1991-95	18.9/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	12.8 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	30.3 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	18.3% of all children 1993	2.8% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	0.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996
Rank	76	9	5	35	31	17	18	Tie for 1



1=best • 77 = worst

Legend: state change ▨ county change ■

Changes of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with a broken bar.



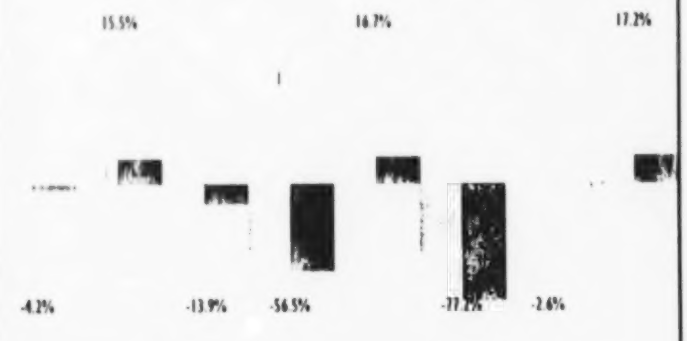
Cleveland County

Number of Children (1994): 49,710

Children are 26.4% of the county population

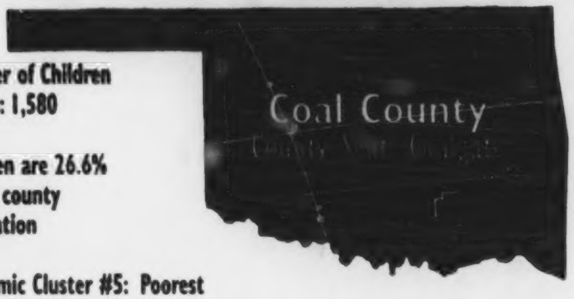
Economic Cluster #1: Wealthiest

Indicator	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Child Poverty	High School Dropouts	Juvenile Arrests
Base Data	5.7% of live births 1983-1987	8.8/1000 live births 1983-87	21.7/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	6.7 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	31.6 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	7.6% of all children 1980	6.6% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	172.1 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980
Recent Data	5.9% of live births 1991-95	7.4/1000 live births 1991-95	24.7/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	10.6 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	26.3 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	13.5% of all children 1993	6.7% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	142.6 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996
Rank	29	32	10	28	27	5	69	32



1=best • 77 = worst

Legend: state change ▨ county change ■

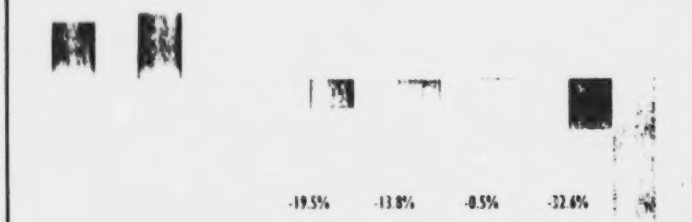


Number of Children (1994): 1,580

Children are 26.6% of the county population

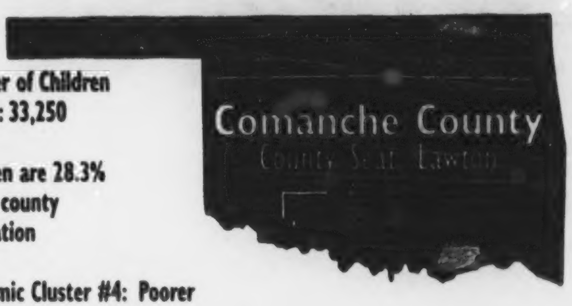
Economic Cluster #5: Poorest

	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Child Poverty	High School Dropouts	Juvenile Arrests
Base Data	7.7% of live births 1983-1987	27.2/1000 live births 1983-87	43.8/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	15.9 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	29.0 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	28.3% of all children 1980	3.2% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	0.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980
Improved	37.1%	43.7%	1.9%					zero base cannot calculate change
Worsened				-19.5%	-13.8%	-0.5%	-32.6%	
Recent Data	4.8% of live births 1991-95	15.3/1000 live births 1991-95	43.0/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	19.0 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	33.1 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	28.4% of all children 1993	4.2% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	0.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996
Rank	6	Tie for 72	53	56	38	53	35	Tie for 1



Legend 1=best • 77 = worst ▭ state change ▨ county change

Changes of more than 110%—positive or negative—are graphed with a broken bar.

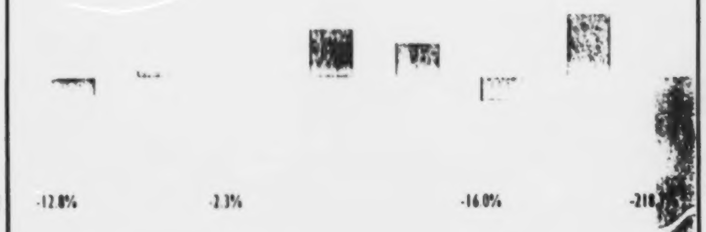


Number of Children (1994): 33,250

Children are 28.3% of the county population

Economic Cluster #4: Poorer

	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Child Poverty	High School Dropouts	Juvenile Arrests
Base Data	6.5% of live births 1983-1987	10.4/1000 live births 1983-87	47.1/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	11.3 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	39.5 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	19.3% of all children 1980	7.4% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	179.3 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980
Improved		3.4%		30.7%	22.2%		40.2%	
Worsened	-12.8%		-2.3%			-16.0%		-218
Recent Data	7.3% of live births 1991-95	10.0/1000 live births 1991-95	48.2/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	7.8 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	30.8 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	22.4% of all children 1993	4.4% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	571.2 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996
Rank	62	60	61	10	32	31	40	71



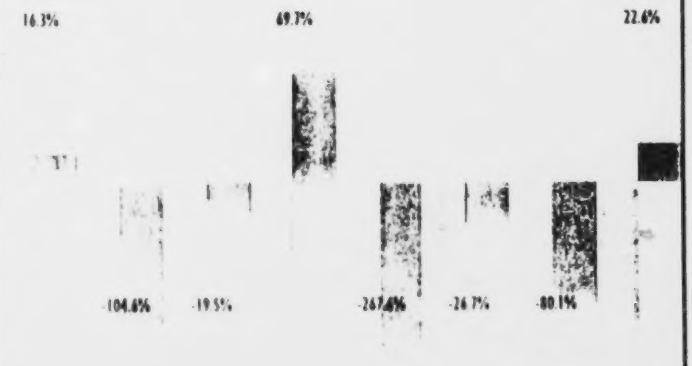
Legend 1=best • 77 = worst ▭ state change ▨ county change

Number of Children (1994): 1,710

Children are 25.5% of the county population

Cotton County
County Seat: Walters

Economic Cluster #4: Poorer



Indicator	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Child Poverty	High School Dropouts	Juvenile Arrests
Base Data	4.5% of live births 1983-1987	2.3/1000 live births 1983-87	33.5/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	13.5 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	24.4 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	19.3% of all children 1980	4.8% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	318.8 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980
Improved	16.3%			69.7%				22.6%
Worsened		-104.6%	-19.5%		-267.6%	-26.7%	-80.1%	
Recent Data	3.8% of live births 1991-95	4.7/1000 live births 1991-95	40.0/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	4.1 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	89.6 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	24.4% of all children 1993	8.6% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	246.9 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996
Rank	2	6	47	3	77	36	77	55

Legend 1=best • 77 = worst ▨ state change ▨ county change

Changes of more than 110%—positive or negative—are graphed with a broken bar

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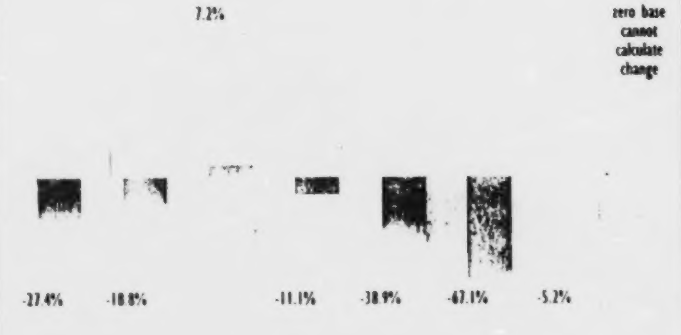
Number of Children (1994): 3,320

Children are 23.4% of the county population

Craig County
County Seat: Vinita

Economic Cluster #1: Wealthiest



Indicator	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Child Poverty	High School Dropouts	Juvenile Arrests
Base Data	4.7% of live births 1983-1987	12.1/1000 live births 1983-87	36.0/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	11.4 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	38.6 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	13.9% of all children 1980	3.3% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	0.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980
Improved			7.2%					zero base cannot calculate change
Worsened	-27.4%	-18.8%		-11.1%	-38.9%	-67.1%	-5.2%	
Recent Data	6.0% of live births 1991-95	14.4/1000 live births 1991-95	33.4/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	12.7 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	53.6 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	23.3% of all children 1993	3.4% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	189.9 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996
Rank	31	69	29	34	64	34	26	43

Legend 1=best • 77 = worst ▨ state change ▨ county change

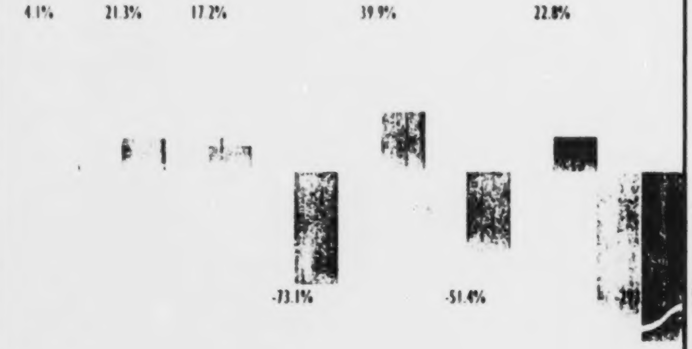
Number of Children (1994): 17,870

Children are 28.1% of the county population

Creek County
County Seat: Sapulpa

Economic Cluster #2: Wealthier

Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Child Poverty	High School Dropouts	Juvenile Arrests
6.4% of live births 1983-1987	8.8/1000 live births 1983-87	46.7/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	5.7 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	40.5 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	13.5% of all children 1980	5.7% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	46.6 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980



Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Child Poverty	High School Dropouts	Juvenile Arrests
6.1% of live births 1991-95	6.9/1000 live births 1991-95	38.7/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	9.9 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	24.3 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	20.4% of all children 1993	4.4% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	183.4 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996
34	**26**	**40**	**21**	**19**	**22**	**38**	**42**

1=best • 77 = worst ▨ state change ■ county change

Changes of more than 110%—positive or negative—are graphed with a broken bar.

58

County Location

Indicator

Base Data

Improved

Worsened

Recent Data

Rank

Legend

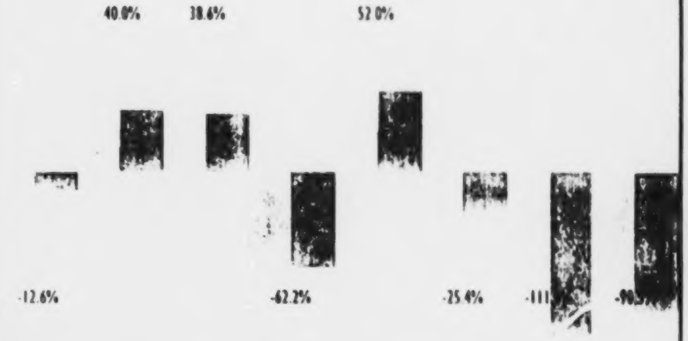
Number of Children (1994): 7,040

Children are 26.5% of the county population

Custer County
County Seat: Arapaho

Economic Cluster #2: Wealthier

Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Child Poverty	High School Dropouts	Juvenile Arrests
6.0% of live births 1983-1987	14.2/1000 live births 1983-87	64.1/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	10.8 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	43.8 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	17.8% of all children 1980	2.6% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	141.9 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980



Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Child Poverty	High School Dropouts	Juvenile Arrests
6.8% of live births 1991-95	8.5/1000 live births 1991-95	39.4/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	17.5 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	21.1 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	22.3% of all children 1993	5.6% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	270.3 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996
48	**44**	**45**	**51**	**14**	**30**	**57**	**59**

1=best • 77 = worst ▨ state change ■ county change

59

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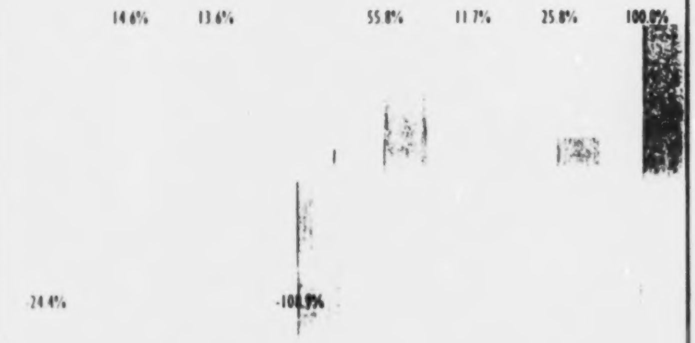
Number of Children (1994): 7,580

Children are 24.2% of the county population

Delaware County
County Seat: Jay

Economic Cluster #4: Poorer

Indicator	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Child Poverty	High School Dropouts	Juvenile Arrests
Base Data	5.8% of live births 1983-1987	7.9/1000 live births 1983-87	42.8/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	4.6 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	38.2 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	29.0% of all children 1980	8.8% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	59.4 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980
Improved		14.6%	13.6%		55.8%	11.7%	25.8%	100.0%
Worsened	-24.4%			-108.7%				
Recent Data	7.2% of live births 1991-95	6.7/1000 live births 1991-95	37.0/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	9.6 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	16.9 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	25.6% of all children 1993	6.5% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	0.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996
Rank	59	24	36	18	8	42	66	Tie For 1



1=best • 77 = worst ▨ state change ▨ county change

Changes of more than 110% (positive or negative) are graphed with a broken bar

County Location

Indicator

Base Data

Improved

Worsened

Recent Data

Rank

Legend

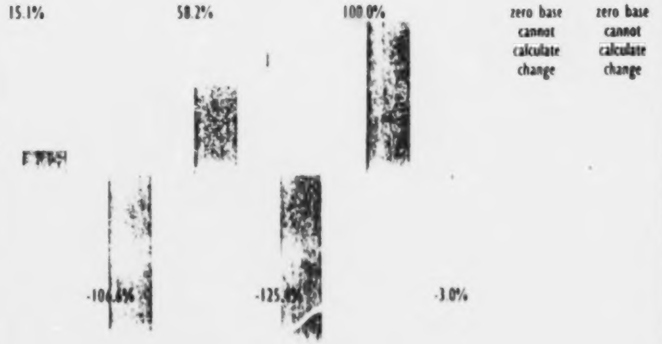
Number of Children (1994): 1,390

Children are 26.4% of the county population

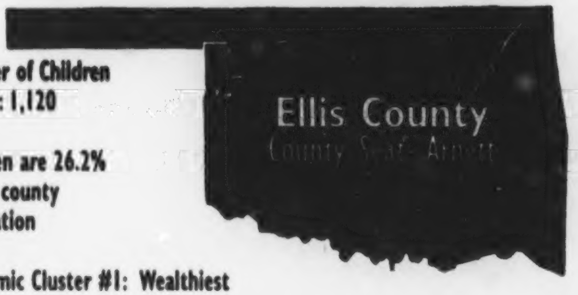
Dewey County
County Seat: Taloga

Economic Cluster #1: Wealthiest

Indicator	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Child Poverty	High School Dropouts	Juvenile Arrests
Base Data	5.3% of live births 1983-1987	6.7/1000 live births 1983-87	46.7/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	10.5 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	110.5 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	16.5% of all children 1980	0.0% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	0.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980
Improved	15.1%		58.2%		100.0%		zero base cannot calculate change	zero base cannot calculate change
Worsened		-106.0%		-125.7%		-3.0%		
Recent Data	4.5% of live births 1991-95	13.8/1000 live births 1991-95	19.5/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	23.7 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	0.0 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	17.0% of all children 1993	0.0% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	307.7 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996
Rank	3	68	7	73	Tie For 1	15	1	61



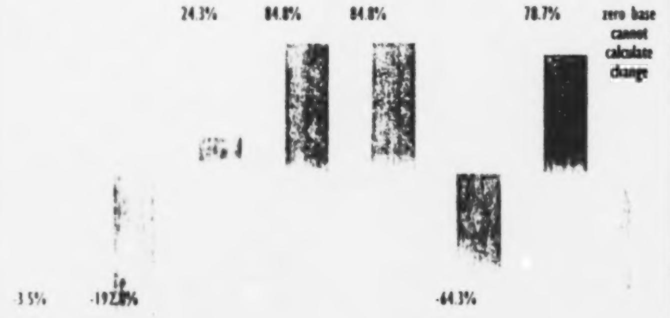
1=best • 77 = worst ▨ state change ▨ county change



Number of Children (1994): 1,120

Children are 26.2% of the county population

Economic Cluster #1: Wealthiest



	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Child Poverty	High School Dropouts	Juvenile Arrests
Base Data	5.6% of live births 1983-1987	6.6/1000 live births 1983-87	44.8/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	5.9 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	156.5 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	9.2% of all children 1980	1.6% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	0.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980
Improved			24.3%	84.8%	84.8%		78.7%	zero base cannot calculate change
Worsened	-3.5%	-192.8%				-64.3%		
Recent Data	5.8% of live births 1991-95	19.3/1000 live births 1991-95	33.9/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	0.9 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	23.8 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	15.1% of all children 1993	0.3% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	0.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996
Rank	22	77	30	1	17	8	2	Tie for 1

Legend: 1=best • 77 = worst state change county change

Changes of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with a broken bar.

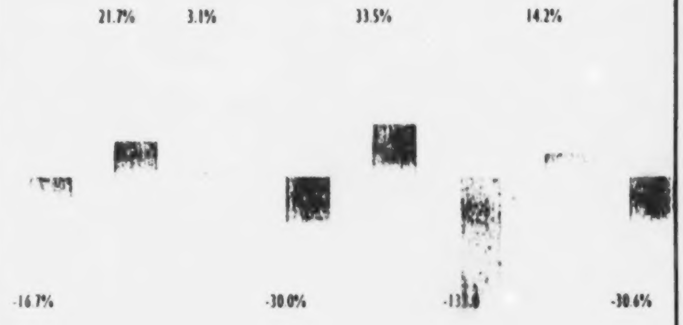
County Location

Garfield County
County Seat: Enid

Number of Children (1994): 14,930

Children are 26.2% of the county population

Economic Cluster #1: Wealthiest



	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Child Poverty	High School Dropouts	Juvenile Arrests
Base Data	5.9% of live births 1983-1987	10.1/1000 live births 1983-87	40.3/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	13.5 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	57.9 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	9.2% of all children 1980	5.4% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	93.2 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980
Improved		21.7%	3.1%		33.5%		14.2%	
Worsened	-16.7%			-30.0%		-131.6		-30.6%
Recent Data	6.9% of live births 1991-95	7.9/1000 live births 1991-95	39.0/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	17.6 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	38.5 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	21.3% of all children 1993	4.7% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	121.8 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996
Rank	51	39	43	52	48	26	44	29

Legend: 1=best • 77 = worst state change county change

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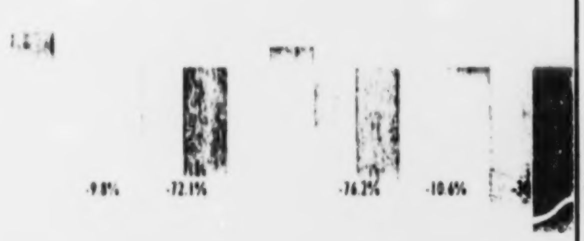
Number of Children (1994): 6,800

Children are 25.4% of the county population

Economic Cluster #4: Poorer

Garvin County
County Seat: Pauls Valley

Indicator	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Child Poverty	High School Dropouts	Juvenile Arrests
Base Data	7.8% of live births 1983-1987	9.0/1000 live births 1983-87	40.5/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	25.1 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	73.0 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	15.1% of all children 1980	4.2% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	110.3 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980
Improved		22.2%			12.6%			
Worsened	-1.7%		-9.8%	-72.1%		-76.2%	-10.6%	
Recent Data	7.9% of live births 1991-95	7.0/1000 live births 1991-95	44.4/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	43.2 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	63.8 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	26.7% of all children 1993	4.6% of grades 9-112 1995-96 School Year	443.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996
Rank	73	27	57	77	71	46	43	69



Legend: 1=best • 77 = worst ▨ state change ▨ county change

Changes of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with a broken bar.

County Location

Number of Children (1994): 12,190

Children are 28.3% of the county population

Economic Cluster #4: Poorer

Grady County
County Seat: Chickasha

Indicator	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Child Poverty	High School Dropouts	Juvenile Arrests
Base Data	6.4% of live births 1983-1987	11.6/1000 live births 1983-87	39.3/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	12.7 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	65.0 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	15.6% of all children 1980	6.1% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	144.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980
Improved		34.5%	21.3%	30.9%	49.3%		20.6%	75.0%
Worsened	-6.8%					-48.8%		
Recent Data	6.8% of live births 1991-95	7.6/1000 live births 1991-95	31.0/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	8.8 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	33.0 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	23.2% of all children 1993	4.9% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	36.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996
Rank	50	34	19	13	37	33	47	18

Legend: 1=best • 77 = worst ▨ state change ▨ county change

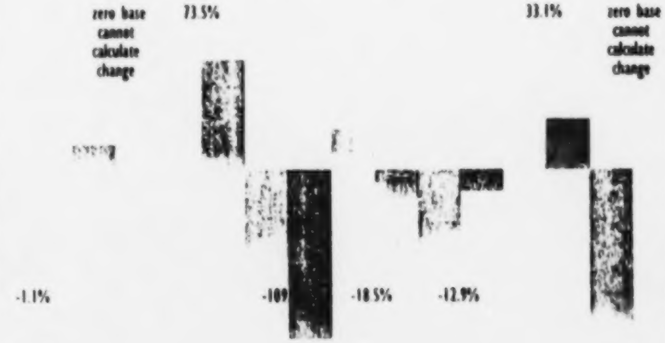
Grant County
County Seat: Medford
County Location

Number of Children (1994): 1,400

Children are 25.2% of the county population

Economic Cluster #1: Wealthiest

Indicator	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Child Poverty	High School Dropouts	Juvenile Arrests
Base Data	5.9% of live births 1983-1987	0.0/1000 live births 1983-87	34.5/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	9.9 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	46.0 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	13.9% of all children 1980	1.4% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	0.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980



Indicator	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Child Poverty	High School Dropouts	Juvenile Arrests
Recent Data	6.0% of live births 1991-95	7.0/1000 live births 1991-95	9.1/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	20.7 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	54.5 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	15.7% of all children 1993	0.9% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	0.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996
Rank	**30**	**28**	**1**	**62**	**66**	**10**	**3**	Tie For **1**

Legend: 1=best • 77 = worst ▨ state change ■ county change

Changes of more than 110% —positive or negative— are graphed with a broken bar.

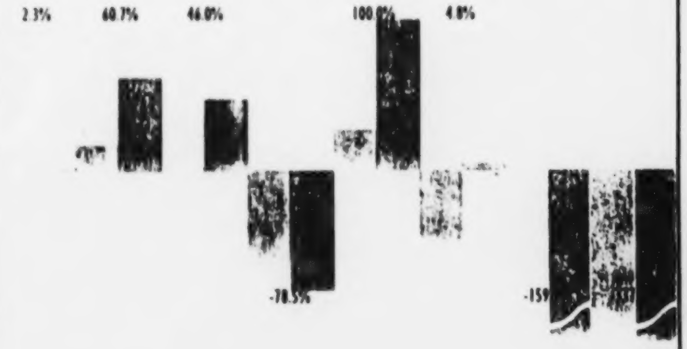
Greer County
County Seat: Mangum

Number of Children (1994): 1,290

Children are 20.0% of the county population

Economic Cluster #5: Poorest

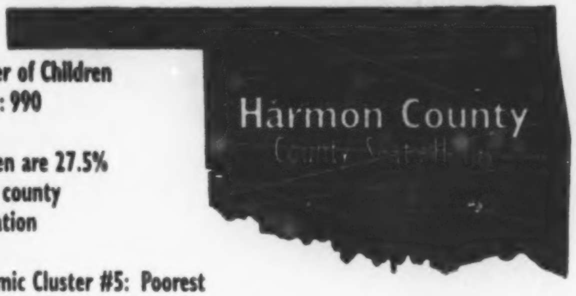
Indicator	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Child Poverty	High School Dropouts	Juvenile Arrests
Base Data	6.0% of live births 1983-1987	15.7/1000 live births 1983-87	59.0/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	5.6 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	132.5 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	30.9% of all children 1980	3.1% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	266.7 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980



Indicator	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Child Poverty	High School Dropouts	Juvenile Arrests
Recent Data	5.9% of live births 1991-95	6.2/1000 live births 1991-95	31.9/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	10.1 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	0.0 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	29.4% of all children 1993	8.1% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	1166.7 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996
Rank	**25**	**20**	**23**	**23**	Tie For **1**	**55**	**76**	**77**

Legend: 1=best • 77 = worst ▨ state change ▨ county change

County Location

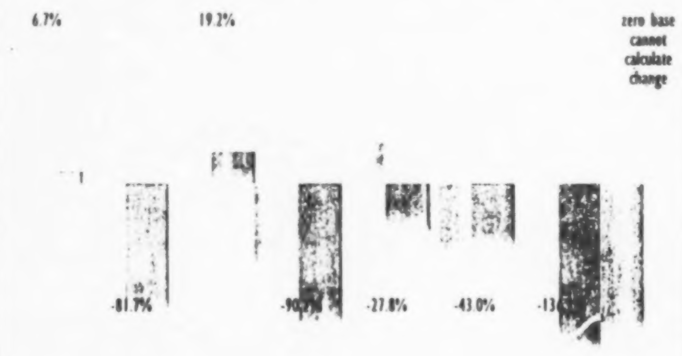


Number of Children (1994): 990

Children are 27.5% of the county population

Economic Cluster #5: Poorest

Indicator	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Child Poverty	High School Dropouts	Juvenile Arrests
Base Data	8.5% of live births 1983-1987	9.7/1000 live births 1983-87	64.3/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	2.6 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	20.1 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	36.9% of all children 1980	1.3% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	0.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980
Recent Data	7.9% of live births 1991-95	17.6/1000 live births 1991-95	51.9/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	5.1 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	25.6 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	52.8% of all children 1993	3.1% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	0.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996
Rank	72	76	71	5	23	77	21	Tie For 1



Legend: 1=best • 77 = worst ▨ state change ▨ county change

Changes of more than 110%—positive or negative—are graphed with a broken bar.

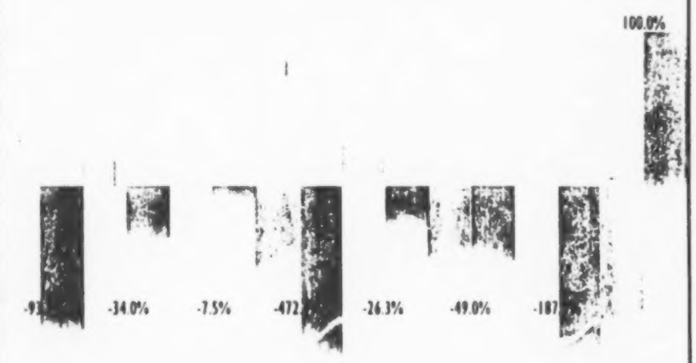
Harper County
County Seat: Buffalo

Number of Children (1994): 970

Children are 25.4% of the county population

Economic Cluster #1: Wealthiest

Indicator	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Child Poverty	High School Dropouts	Juvenile Arrests
Base Data	2.6% of live births 1983-1987	7.5/1000 live births 1983-87	29.9/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	0.9 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	20.8 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	9.8% of all children 1980	0.4% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	191.6 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980
Recent Data	5.0% of live births 1991-95	10.1/1000 live births 1991-95	32.1/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	5.2 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	26.3 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	14.6% of all children 1993	1.1% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	0.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996
Rank	9	61	24	6	28	6	4	Tie For 1



Legend: 1=best • 77 = worst ▨ state change ▨ county change

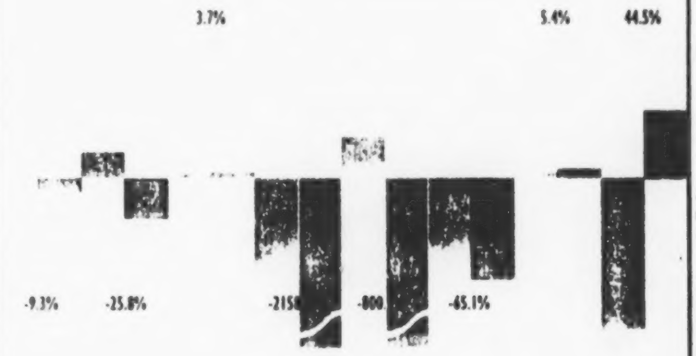
Number of Children (1994): 2,850

Children are 26.0% of the county population

Haskell County
County Seat: Stigler

Economic Cluster #5: Poorest

Indicator	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Child Poverty	High School Dropouts	Juvenile Arrests
Base Data	7.4% of live births 1983-1987	12.2/1000 live births 1983-87	43.0/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	1.0 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	8.0 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	20.0% of all children 1980	4.4% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	266.8 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980
Recent Data	8.1% of live births 1991-95	15.3/1000 live births 1991-95	41.4/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	22.8 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	72.1 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	33.0% of all children 1993	4.2% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	148.1 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996
Rank	74	74	49	69	75	65	33	33



Legend: 1=best • 77 = worst ▨ state change ■ county change

Changes of more than 110%—positive or negative—are graphed with a broken bar.

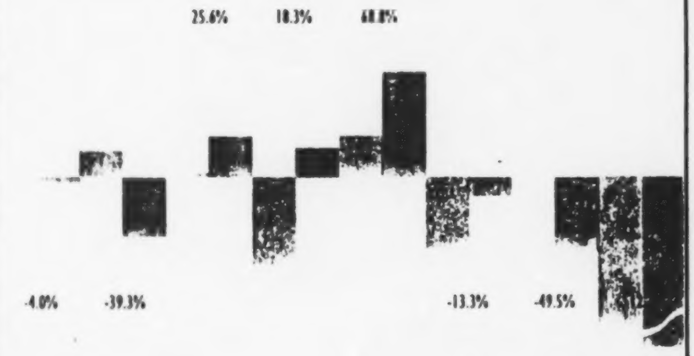
Number of Children (1994): 3,150

Children are 24.5% of the county population

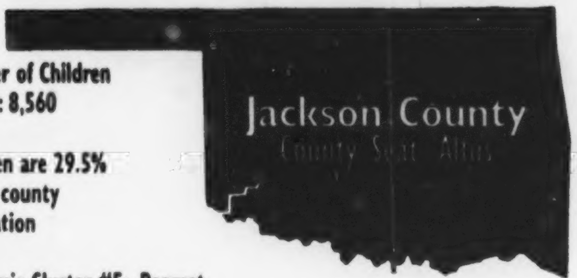
Hughes County
County Seat: Holdenville

Economic Cluster #5: Poorest

Indicator	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Child Poverty	High School Dropouts	Juvenile Arrests
Base Data	5.5% of live births 1983-1987	5.6/1000 live births 1983-87	49.2/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	12.0 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	53.1 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	30.3% of all children 1980	3.6% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	52.4 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980
Recent Data	5.7% of live births 1991-95	7.8/1000 live births 1991-95	36.6/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	9.8 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	16.5 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	34.3% of all children 1993	5.3% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	320.5 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996
Rank	21	36	35	19	7	68	52	62



Legend: 1=best • 77 = worst ▨ state change ■ county change



Jackson County

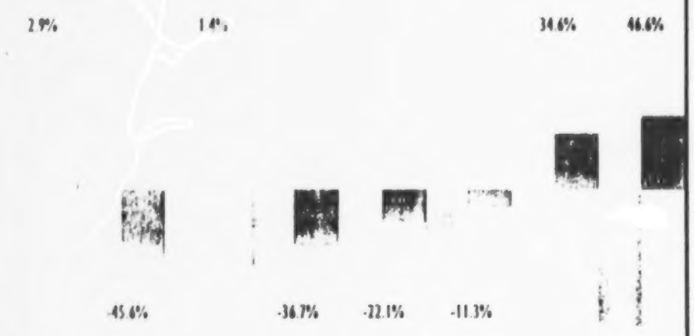
County Seat: Altus

Number of Children (1994): 8,560

Children are 29.5% of the county population

Economic Cluster #5: Poorest

Indicator	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Child Poverty	High School Dropouts	Juvenile Arrests
Base Data	6.9% of live births 1983-1987	6.4/1000 live births 1983-87	52.5/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	7.7 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	28.5 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	22.5% of all children 1980	3.6% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	215.7 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980
Recent Data	6.7% of live births 1991-95	9.3/1000 live births 1991-95	51.8/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	10.5 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	34.8 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	25.0% of all children 1993	2.3% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	115.3 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996
Rank	45	51	69	27	41	37	13	27

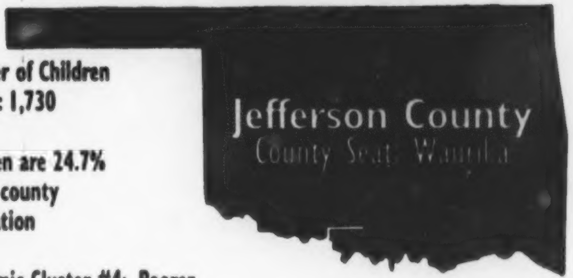


1=best • 77 = worst ▨ state change ▨ county change

Changes of more than 110%—positive or negative—are graphed with a broken bar.

County Location

Legend



Jefferson County

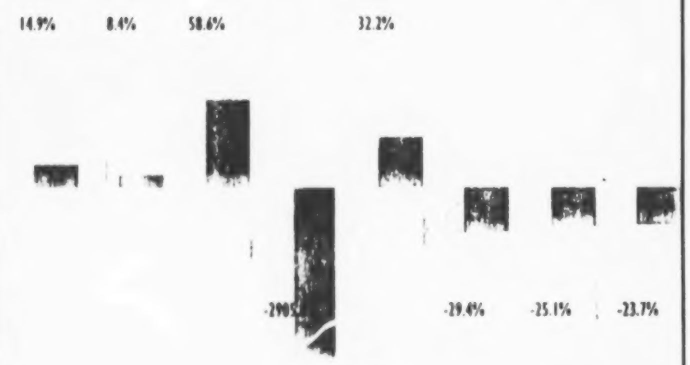
County Seat: Waurika

Number of Children (1994): 1,730

Children are 24.7% of the county population

Economic Cluster #4: Poorer

Indicator	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Child Poverty	High School Dropouts	Juvenile Arrests
Base Data	6.0% of live births 1983-1987	8.8/1000 live births 1983-87	46.1/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	0.5 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	87.4 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	21.0% of all children 1980	3.4% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	97.4 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980
Recent Data	5.1% of live births 1991-95	8.1/1000 live births 1991-95	19.1/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	15.0 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	59.3 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	27.1% of all children 1993	4.2% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	120.5 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996
Rank	10	42	6	47	69	48	34	28



1=best • 77 = worst ▨ state change ▨ county change

Number of Children (1994): 2,700

Children are 26.7% of the county population

Johnston County
County Seat: Tishomingo

Economic Cluster #5: Poorest

Indicator	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Child Poverty	High School Dropouts	Juvenile Arrests
Base Data	7.6% of live births 1983-1987	12.4/1000 live births 1983-87	45.9/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	1.8 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	42.5 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	37.1% of all children 1980	2.4% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	0.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980
Improved	30.2%	22.2%	15.4%		55.4%	6.3%		zero base cannot calculate change
Worsened				-480			-44.3%	
Recent Data	5.3% of live births 1991-95	9.6/1000 live births 1991-95	38.8/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	10.4 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	19.0 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	34.7% of all children 1993	3.4% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	461.5 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996
Rank	12	56	41	26	11	71	27	70

Legend: 1=best • 77 = worst ▨ state change ■ county change

Changes of more than 110% —positive or negative— are graphed with a broken bar.

County Location

Indicator

Base Data

Improved

Worsened

Recent Data

Rank

Legend

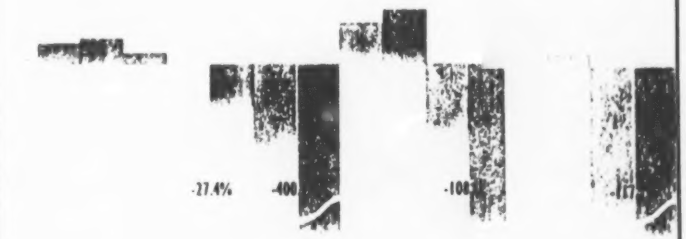
Number of Children (1994): 12,730

Children are 26.5% of the county population

Kay County
County Seat: Newkirk

Economic Cluster #2: Wealthier

Indicator	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Child Poverty	High School Dropouts	Juvenile Arrests
Base Data	6.5% of live births 1983-1987	12.1/1000 live births 1983-87	34.2/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	3.9 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	39.3 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	9.6% of all children 1980	8.1% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	283.4 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980
Improved	13.6%	6.2%			35.0%		9.9%	
Worsened			-27.4%	-400		-100		-117
Recent Data	5.6% of live births 1991-95	11.4/1000 live births 1991-95	43.6/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	19.3 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	25.6 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	20.0% of all children 199	7.3% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	617.1 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996
Rank	20	65	54	58	22	21	73	74



Legend: 1=best • 77 = worst ■ state change ▨ county change

Kingfisher County

Kingfisher County
County Seat: Kingfisher

Number of Children (1994): 3,800

Children are 28.6% of the county population

Economic Cluster #1: Wealthiest

Indicator	Base Data	Improved	Worsened	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	4.7% of live births 1983-1987		-0.7%	4.7% of live births 1991-95	5
Infant Mortality	6.5/1000 live births 1983-87	9.0%		5.9/1000 live births 1991-95	15
Births to Teens	54.2/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	47.2%		28.6/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	15
Child Abuse	7.8 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	12.0%		6.8 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	8
Child Deaths	47.3 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	31.1%		32.6 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	34
Child Poverty	11.6% of all children 1980		-10.9%	12.9% of all children 1993	3
High School Dropouts	4.5% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	55.2%		2.0% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	10
Juvenile Arrests	53.2 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980		-10.5%	58.8 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996	20

Legend: 1=best • 77 = worst ▨ state change ☐ county change

Changes of more than 110%—positive or negative—are graphed with a broken bar.

County Location

Indicator

Base Data

Improved

Worsened

Recent Data

Rank

Legend

Kiowa County

Kiowa County
County Seat: Hobart

Number of Children (1994): 2,960

Children are 26.7% of the county population

Economic Cluster #5: Poorest

Indicator	Base Data	Improved	Worsened	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	8.0% of live births 1983-1987	6.7%		7.5% of live births 1991-95	64
Infant Mortality	8.6/1000 live births 1983-87	26.2%		6.3/1000 live births 1991-95	21
Births to Teens	61.0/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	36.1%		39.0/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	42
Child Abuse	19.3 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	21.4%		15.2 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	49
Child Deaths	30.6 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	15.0%		26.0 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	26
Child Poverty	27.7% of all children 1980		-10.6%	30.6% of all children 1993	60
High School Dropouts	4.9% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year		-22.0%	6.0% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	62
Juvenile Arrests	0.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980	zero base cannot calculate change		757.6 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996	76

Legend: 1=best • 77 = worst ▨ state change ☐ county change

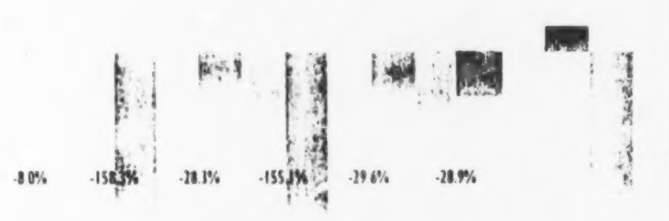
Latimer County
County Seat: Wilburton

Number of Children (1994): 2,800

Children are 27.1% of the county population

Economic Cluster #5: Poorest

Indicator	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Child Poverty	High School Dropouts	Juvenile Arrests
Base Data	6.3% of live births 1983-1987	6.3/1000 live births 1983-87	38.7/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	5.0 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	27.3 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	27.1% of all children 1980	1.5% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	0.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980
Improved							15.6%	zero base cannot calculate change
Worsened	-8.0%	-158.3%	-28.3%	-155.1%	-29.6%	-28.9%		
Recent Data	6.8% of live births 1991-95	16.3/1000 live births 1991-95	49.7/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	12.9 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	35.4 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	34.9% of all children 1993	1.3% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	155.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996
Rank	49	75	67	37	43	72	6	37



Legend 1=best • 77 = worst ▨ state change ▨ county change

Changes of more than 110% —positive or negative— are graphed with a broken bar.

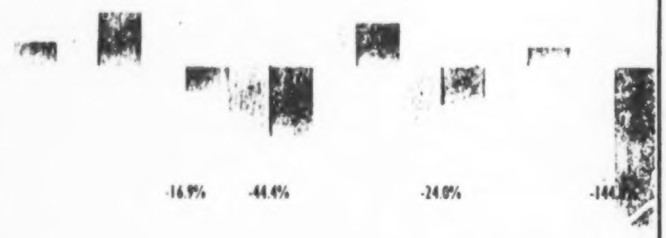
LeFlore County
County Seat: Poteau

Number of Children (1994): 12,380

Children are 27.6% of the county population

Economic Cluster #5: Poorest

Indicator	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Child Poverty	High School Dropouts	Juvenile Arrests
Base Data	7.1% of live births 1983-1987	10.8/1000 live births 1983-87	37.6/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	15.7 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	48.7 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	24.8% of all children 1980	3.9% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	84.5 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980
Improved	15.6%	34.0%			27.2%		12.6%	
Worsened			-16.9%	-44.4%		-24.0%		-144.[illegible]
Recent Data	6.0% of live births 1991-95	7.1/1000 live births 1991-95	44.0/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	22.7 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	35.4 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	30.8% of all children 1993	3.4% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	206.9 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996
Rank	32	30	55	68	44	62	25	48

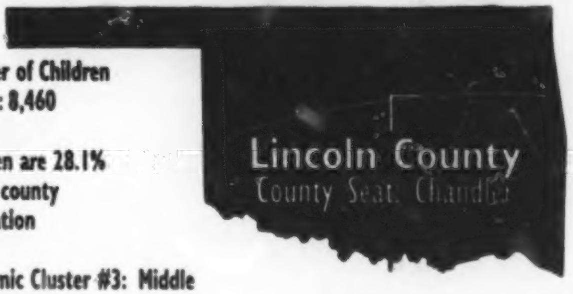


Legend 1=best • 77 = worst ▨ state change ▨ county change

County Location

Number of Children (1994): 8,460

Children are 28.1% of the county population



Economic Cluster #3: Middle

Indicator	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Child Poverty	High School Dropouts	Juvenile Arrests
Base Data	6.2% of live births 1983-1987	9.4/1000 live births 1983-87	46.0/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	9.4 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	28.2 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	13.8% of all children 1980	3.6% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	80.5 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980
Improved	17.0%		29.0%					
Worsened		-26.8%		-69.2%	-16.6%	-50.0%	-49.2%	[illegible]
Recent Data	5.1% of live births 1991-95	11.9/1000 live births 1991-95	32.6/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	16.0 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	32.9 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	20.6% of all children 1993	5.4% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	151.1 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996
Rank	11	66	27	50	36	23	54	35

Legend: 1=best • 77 = worst ▨ state change ☐ county change

Changes of more than 110%—positive or negative—are graphed with a broken bar.

County Location

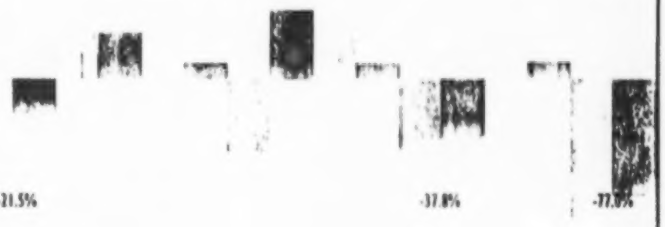
Number of Children (1994): 8,110

Children are 27.2% of the county population

Logan County
County Seat: Guthrie

Economic Cluster #1: Wealthiest

Indicator	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Child Poverty	High School Dropouts	Juvenile Arrests
Base Data	6.5% of live births 1983-1987	8.2/1000 live births 1983-87	39.9/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	15.9 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	38.8 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	15.6% of all children 1980	3.9% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	136.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980
Improved		30.2%	10.0%	44.2%	9.9%		10.3%	
Worsened	-21.5%					-37.8%		-77.0%
Recent Data	7.9% of live births 1991-95	5.7/1000 live births 1991-95	36.0/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	8.9 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	35.0 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	21.4% of all children 1993	3.5% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	240.6 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996
Rank	70	13	34	15	42	27	29	54



Legend: 1=best • 77 = worst ▨ state change ☐ county change

Number of Children (1994): 2,160

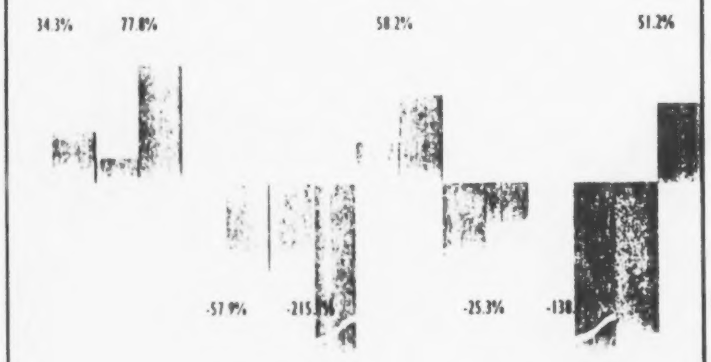
Children are 25.1% of the county population

Economic Cluster #4: Poorer

Love County
County Seat: Marietta

County Location	Love County

Indicator	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Child Poverty	High School Dropouts	Juvenile Arrests
Base Data	7.5% of live births 1983-1987	17.8/1000 live births 1983-87	22.7/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	5.7 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	57.6 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	17.2% of all children 1980	2.3% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	196.9 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980
Recent Data	4.9% of live births 1991-95	3.9/1000 live births 1991-95	35.8/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	18.1 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	24.1 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	21.6% of all children 1993	5.5% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	96.2 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996
Rank	7	3	33	53	18	28	56	25



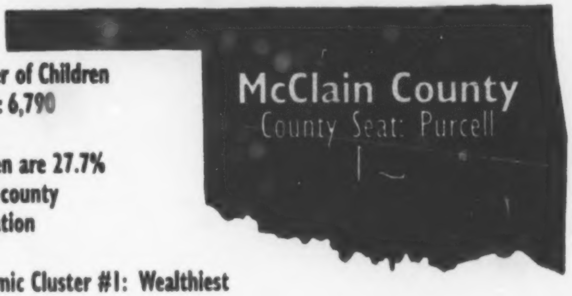
Legend 1=best • 77 = worst ▨ state change ▨ county change

Changes of more than 110%—positive or negative—are graphed with a broken bar.

Number of Children (1994): 6,790

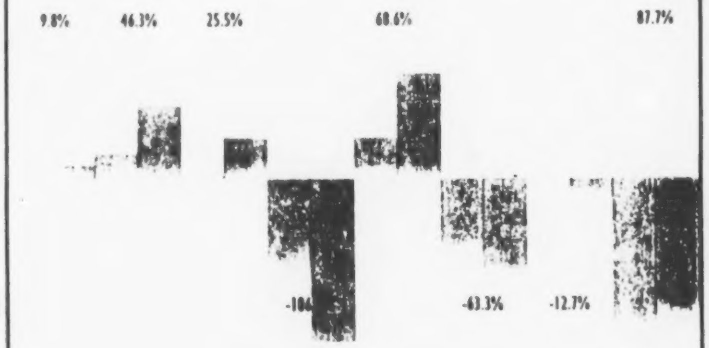
Children are 27.7% of the county population

Economic Cluster #1: Wealthiest



County Location	McClain County

Indicator	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Child Poverty	High School Dropouts	Juvenile Arrests
Base Data	7.0% of live births 1983-1987	12.1/1000 live births 1983-87	34.7/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	9.1 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	24.1 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	9.8% of all children 1980	2.9% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	254.2 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980
Recent Data	6.3% of live births 1991-95	6.5/1000 live births 1991-95	25.8/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	18.7 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	7.6 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	16.0% of all children 1993	3.3% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	31.3 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996
Rank	36	22	12	55	3	12	22	16



Legend 1=best • 77 = worst ▨ state change ▨ county change

Number of Children (1994): 10,050

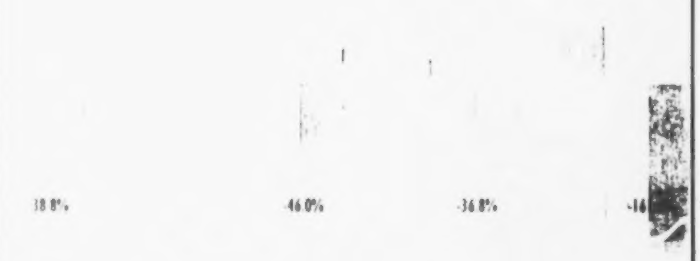
Children are 29.6% of the county population

McCurtain County

County Seat: Idabel

Economic Cluster #5: Poorest

	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Child Poverty	High School Dropouts	Juvenile Arrests
Base Data	5.5% of live births 1983-1987	8.7/1000 live births 1983-87	54.5/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	9.1 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	49.5 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	28.5% of all children 1980	5.2% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	123.7 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980
Improved		8.4%	11.5%		17.6%		39.6%	
Worsened	38.8%			-46.0%		-36.8%		-16[illegible]
Recent Data	7.6% of live births 1991-95	8.0/1000 live births 1991-95	48.3/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	13.3 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	40.8 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	39.0% of all children 1993	3.1% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	323.3 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996
Rank	69	41	62	40	53	75	20	63



Legend 1=best • 77 = worst state change county change

Changes of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with a broken bar.

County Location

Number of Children (1994): 4,220

Children are 23.4% of the county population

McIntosh County

County Seat: Eufaula

Economic Cluster #5: Poorest

	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Child Poverty	High School Dropouts	Juvenile Arrests
Base Data	7.9% of live births 1983-1987	13.0/1000 live births 1983-87	44.0/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	12.0 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	45.3 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	29.5% of all children 1980	3.3% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	0.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980
Improved	26.4%	15.1%	25.1%		46.3%			zero base cannot calculate change
Worsened				-163[illegible]		-17.0%	-71.2%	
Recent Data	5.8% of live births 1991-95	11.0/1000 live births 1991-95	33.0/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	31.5 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	24.3 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	34.5% of all children 1993	5.6% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	148.5 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996
Rank	24	64	28	76	20	70	58	34

Legend 1=best • 77 = worst state change county change

Major County

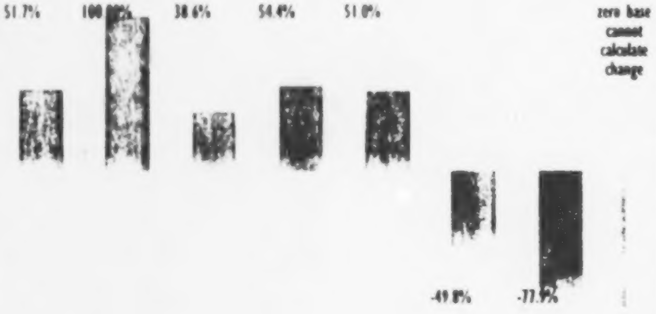
County Seat: Fairview

Number of Children (1994): 2,090

Children are 27.0% of the county population

Economic Cluster #1: Wealthiest

Indicator	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Child Poverty	High School Dropouts	Juvenile Arrests
Base Data	4.9% of live births 1983-1987	4.6/1000 live births 1983-87	37.2/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	32.6 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	98.4 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	10.0% of all children 1980	1.9% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	0.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980



	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Child Poverty	High School Dropouts	Juvenile Arrests
Recent Data	2.4% of live births 1991-95	0.0/1000 live births 1991-95	22.8/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	14.8 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	48.2 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	15.0% of all children 1993	3.3% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	0.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996
Rank	1	1	9	46	61	7	23	Tie For 1

Legend: 1=best • 77 = worst ▨ state change ▨ county change

Changes of more than 110%—positive or negative—are graphed with a broken bar.

Marshall County

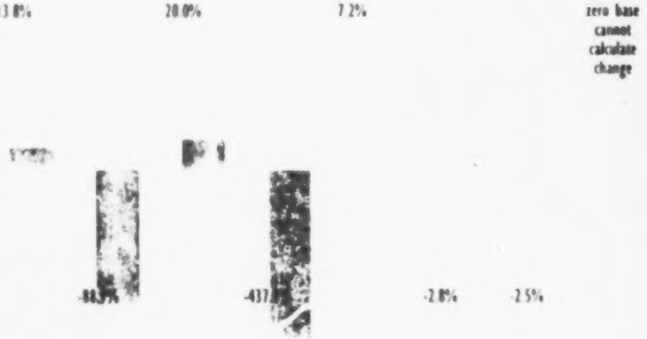
County Seat: Madill

Number of Children (1994): 2,620

Children are 22.7% of the county population

Economic Cluster #4: Poorer

Indicator	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Child Poverty	High School Dropouts	Juvenile Arrests
Base Data	6.3% of live births 1983-1987	8.1/1000 live births 1983-87	50.7/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	4.3 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	76.6 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	27.2% of all children 1980	6.8% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	0.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980



	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Child Poverty	High School Dropouts	Juvenile Arrests
Recent Data	5.4% of live births 1991-95	15.3/1000 live births 1991-95	40.5/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	23.3 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	71.1 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	27.9% of all children 1993	7.0% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	0.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996
Rank	15	71	48	72	74	51	72	Tie For 1

Legend: 1=best • 77 = worst ▨ state change ▨ county change

Number of Children (1994): 9,640

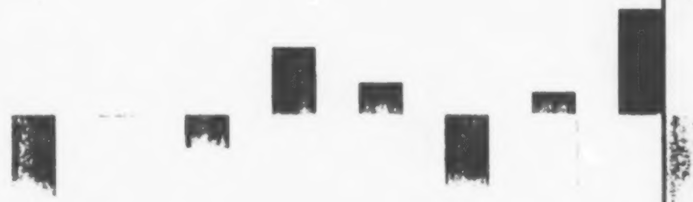
Children are 27.2% of the county population

County Location

Mayes County
County Seat: Pryor

Economic Cluster #4: Poorer

Indicator	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Child Poverty	High School Dropouts	Juvenile Arrests
Base Data	5.1% of live births 1983-1987	8.6/1000 live births 1983-87	42.4/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	14.5 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	49.0 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	17.1% of all children 1980	7.3% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	66.7 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980
Improved				42.0%	19.7%		13.4%	65.6%
Worsened	-54.8%	-2.9%	-22.5%			-40.6%		
Recent Data	7.9% of live births 1991-95	8.8/1000 live births 1991-95	52.0/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	8.4 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	39.3 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	25.4% of all children 1993	6.3% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	22.9 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996
Rank	71	48	72	12	51	39	64	15



Legend: 1=best • 77 = worst   state change ▨ county change ■

Changes of more than 110%—positive or negative—are graphed with a broken bar.

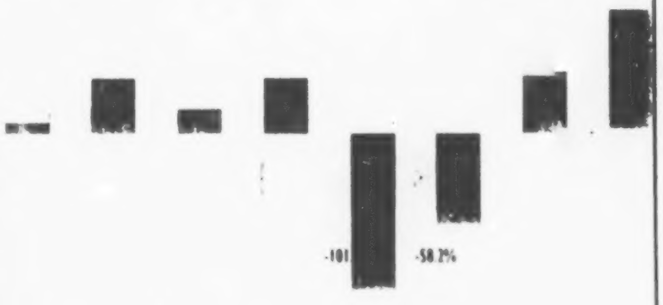
Number of Children (1994): 3,070

Children are 25.5% of the county population

Murray County
County Seat: Sulphur

Economic Cluster #5: Poorest

Indicator	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Child Poverty	High School Dropouts	Juvenile Arrests
Base Data	6.3% of live births 1983-1987	16.2/1000 live births 1983-87	49.2/1000 girls 15-17 1[illegible]83	20.8 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	28.9 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	17.7% of all children 1980	3.1% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	303.6 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980
Improved	6.3%	34.6%	15.1%	34.3%			36.5%	77.1%
Worsened					-101	-58.2%		
Recent Data	5.9% of live births 1991-95	10.6/1000 live births 1991-95	41.8/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	13.7 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	58.1 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	28.0% of all children 1993	2.0% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	69.4 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996
Rank	28	63	50	42	68	52	9	22



Legend: 1=best • 77 = worst   state change ■ county change

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Muskogee County

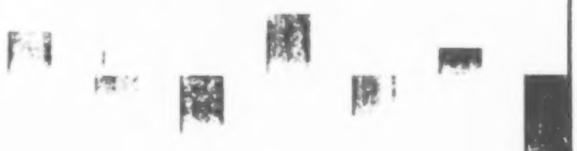
Muskogee County
County Seat: Muskogee

Number of Children (1994): 18,980

Children are 27.4% of the county population

Economic Cluster #5: Poorest

Indicator	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Child Poverty	High School Dropouts	Juvenile Arrests
Base Data	7.2% of live births 1983-1987	12.4/1000 live births 1983-87	47.9/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	14.9 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	62.2 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	23.8% of all children 1980	6.3% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	135.7 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980
Improved	1.5%	29.9%			40.3%		17.9%	
Worsened			-18.4%	-38.7%		-26.4%		-63.8%
Recent Data	7.1% of live births 1991-95	8.7/1000 live births 1991-95	56.7/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	20.6 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	37.2 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	30.1% of all children 1993	5.2% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	222.2 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996
Rank	54	47	75	60	47	58	49	50

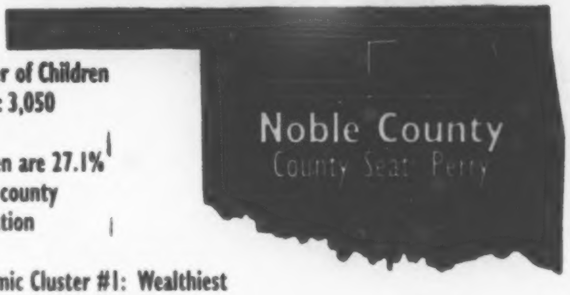


Legend 1=best • 77 = worst | state change | county change

Changes of more than 110%—positive or negative—are graphed with a broken bar.

44

Noble County



Number of Children (1994): 3,050

Children are 27.1% of the county population

Economic Cluster #1: Wealthiest

Indicator	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Child Poverty	High School Dropouts	Juvenile Arrests
Base Data	6.8% of live births 1983-1987	12.2/1000 live births 1983-87	31.5/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	1.3 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	46.5 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	11.5% of all children 1980	5.4% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	0.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980
Improved	26.1%	50.1%			29.7%		59.0%	zero base cannot calculate change
Worsened			-13.7%	-788		-73.7%		
Recent Data	5.0% of live births 1991-95	6.1/1000 live births 1991-95	35.8/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	11.5 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	32.7 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	19.9% of all children 1993	2.2% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	0.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996
Rank	8	19	32	30	35	20	12	Tie For 1

Legend 1=best • 77 = worst | state change | county change

Number of Children (1994): 2,480

Children are 25.3% of the county population

Nowata County
County Seat: Nowata

Economic Cluster #5: Poorest

County Location	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Child Poverty	High School Dropouts	Juvenile Arrests
Base Data	5.2% of live births 1983-1987	5.7/1000 live births 1983-87	37.9/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	12.7 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	47.0 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	13.1% of all children 1980	5.4% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	0.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980
Improved		47.4%	18.3%		55.9%		1.8%	zero base cannot calculate change
Worsened	-41.3%			-14.5%		-100.0%		
Recent Data	7.3% of live births 1991-95	3.0/1000 live births 1991-95	31.0/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	14.5 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	20.7 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	26.2% of all children 1993	5.3% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	0.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996
Rank	63	2	20	45	13	44	50	Tie For 1

Legend: 1=best • 77 = worst state change county change

Changes of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with a broken bar

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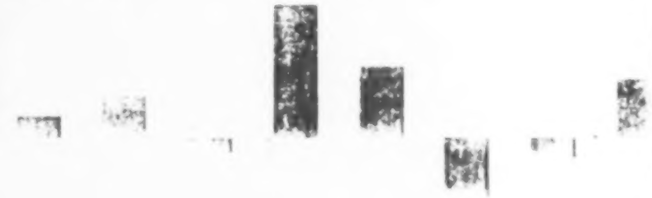
Number of Children (1994): 2,930

Children are 26.2% of the county population

Okfuskee County
County Seat: Okemah

Economic Cluster #5: Poorest

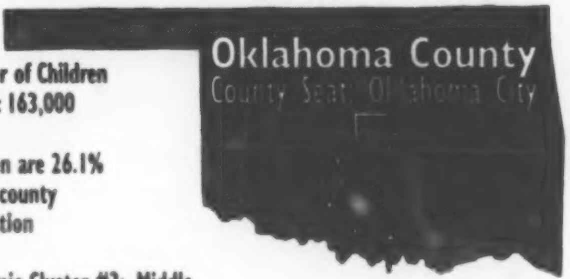
County Location	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Child Poverty	High School Dropouts	Juvenile Arrests
Base Data	8.4% of live births 1983-1987	13.8/1000 live births 1983-87	50.6/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	12.7 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	16.2 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	24.8% of all children 1980	3.0% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	350.5 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980
Improved	14.0%	27.4%		86.6%	45.7%			37.1%
Worsened			-9.3%			-41.8%	-12.3%	
Recent Data	7.2% of live births 1991-95	10.0/1000 live births 1991-95	55.3/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	1.7 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	8.8 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	35.2% of all children 1993	3.3% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	220.6 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996
Rank	56	59	74	2	4	73	24	49



Legend: 1=best • 77 = worst state change county change

kids count

45



Oklahoma County

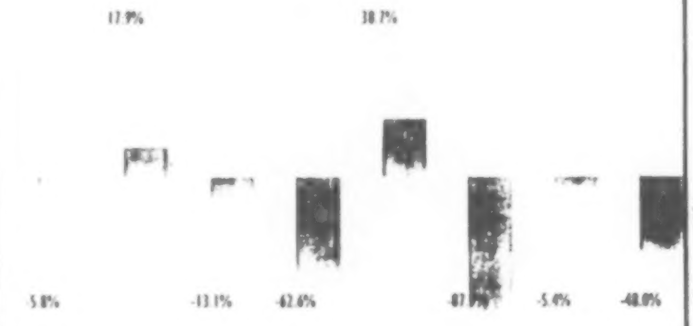
County Seat: Oklahoma City

Number of Children (1994): 163,000

Children are 26.1% of the county population

Economic Cluster #3: Middle

Indicator	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Child Poverty	High School Dropouts	Juvenile Arrests
Base Data	7.2% of live births 1983-1987	12.2/1000 live births 1983-87	43.9/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	9.3 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	55.0 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	13.5% of all children 1980	7.1% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	396.1 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980
Improved		17.9%			38.7%			
Worsened	-5.8%		-13.1%	-62.6%		-87.[illegible]%	-5.4%	-48.0%
Recent Data	7.6% of live births 1991-95	10.0/1000 live births 1991-95	49.6/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	15.1 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	33.7 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	25.4% of all children 1993	7.5% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	586.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996
Rank	67	58	66	48	40	38	74	72



Legend 1=best • 77 = worst ▯ state change ▨ county change

Changes of more than 110%—positive or negative—are graphed with a broken bar.

County Location

Okmulgee County

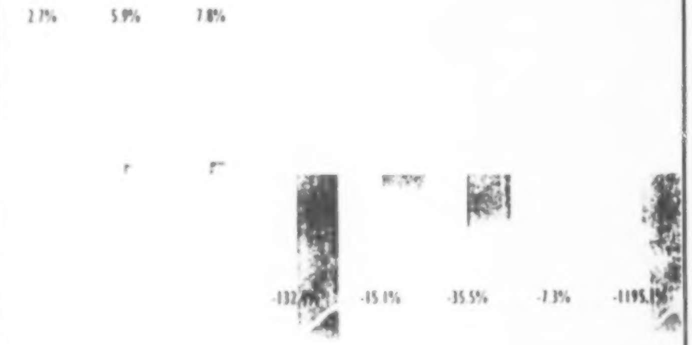
County Seat: Okmulgee

Number of Children (1994): 10,000

Children are 26.8% of the county population

Economic Cluster #5: Poorest

Indicator	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Child Poverty	High School Dropouts	Juvenile Arrests
Base Data	7.8% of live births 1983-1987	9.1/1000 live births 1983-87	53.5/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	3.3 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	39.5 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	24.0% of all children 1980	3.7% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	19.3 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980
Improved	2.7%	5.9%	7.8%					
Worsened				-132.[illegible]%	-15.1%	-35.5%	-7.3%	-1195.1%
Recent Data	7.6% of live births 1991-95	8.6/1000 live births 1991-95	49.3/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	7.7 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	45.5 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	32.5% of all children 1993	3.9% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	249.4 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996
Rank	66	45	65	9	57	64	31	56



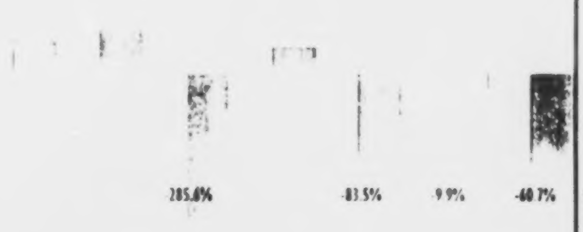
Legend 1=best • 77 = worst ▯ state change ▨ county change

Number of Children (1994): 11,800

Children are 27.7% of the county population

Osage County
County Seat: Pawhuska

Economic Cluster #2: Wealthier



Indicator	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Child Poverty	High School Dropouts	Juvenile Arrests
Base Data	6.7% of live births 1983-1987	6.9/1000 live births 1983-87	35.1/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	3.3 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	30.4 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	11.3% of all children 1980	5.6% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	57.1 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980
Improved	8.6%	32.7%	27.1%		15.5%			
Worsened				285.0%		-83.5%	-9.9%	-60.7%
Recent Data	6.1% of live births 1991-95	4.6/1000 live births 1991-95	25.6/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	12.8 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	25.7 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	20.7% of all children 1993	6.1% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	91.7 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996
Rank	33	5	11	36	24	25	63	24

Legend 1=best • 77 = worst state change county change

Changes of more than 110% – positive or negative – are graphed with a broken bar.

County Location

Number of Children (1994): 7,440

Children are 24.0% of the county population

Ottawa County
County Seat: Miami

Economic Cluster #4: Poorer

Indicator	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Child Poverty	High School Dropouts	Juvenile Arrests
Base Data	6.9% of live births 1983-1987	11.7/1000 live births 1983-87	33.1/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	8.0 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	51.9 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	20.2% of all children 1980	5.3% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	117.3 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980
Improved	6.3%	49.0%			7.5%		9.2%	50.0%
Worsened			-56.7%	-65.5%		-50.6%		
Recent Data	6.5% of live births 1991-95	6.0/1000 live births 1991-95	51.8/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	13.2 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	48.0 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	30.4% of all children 1993	4.8% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	58.7 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996
Rank	39	16	70	39	60	59	46	19

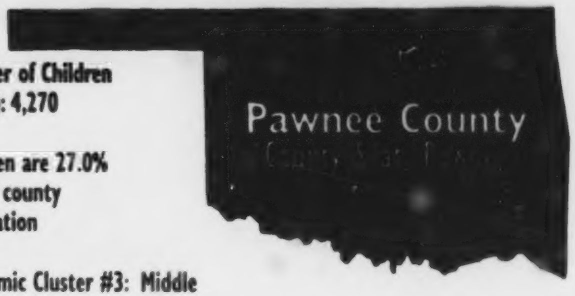
Legend 1=best • 77 = worst state change county change

kids count

47

Number of Children (1994): 4,270

Children are 27.0% of the county population



Economic Cluster #3: Middle

Indicator	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Child Poverty	High School Dropouts	Juvenile Arrests
Base Data	5.9% of live births 1983-1987	8.9/1000 live births 1983-87	44.3/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	16.4 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	56.9 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	15.8% of all children 1980	7.6% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	48.6 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980
Improved	0.4%	20.3%	29.3%	17.4%	5.5%		17.1%	
Worsened						-25.1%		-10
Recent Data	5.9% of live births 1991-95	7.1/1000 live births 1991-95	31.3/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	13.6 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	53.7 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	19.7% of all children 1993	6.3% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	100.5 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996
Rank	27	29	21	41	65	19	65	26

Legend 1=best • 77 = worst state change county change

Changes of more than 110% – positive or negative – are graphed with a broken bar.

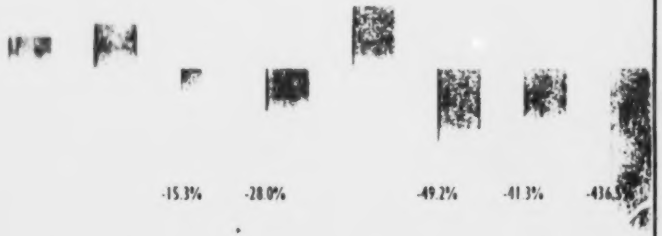
Number of Children (1994): 13,470

Children are 21.1% of the county population

Payne County
County Seat: Stillwater

Economic Cluster #1: Wealthiest

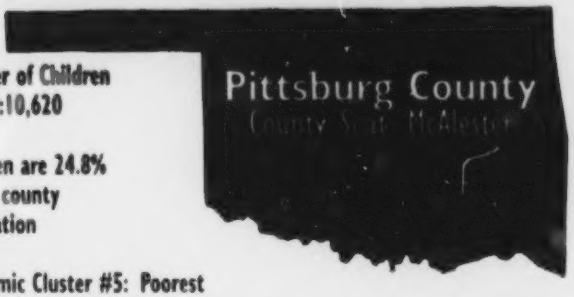
Indicator	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Child Poverty	High School Dropouts	Juvenile Arrests
Base Data	5.6% of live births 1983-1987	7.9/1000 live births 1983-87	28.3/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	16.1 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	30.5 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	12.9% of all children 1980	2.0% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	56.1 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980
Improved	17.9%	25.6%			39.6%			
Worsened			-15.3%	-28.0%		-49.2%	-41.3%	-436.5%
Recent Data	4.6% of live births 1991-95	5.9/1000 live births 1991-95	32.6/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	20.6 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	18.4 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	19.3% of all children 1993	2.8% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	300.9 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996
Rank	4	14	26	61	10	18	17	60



Legend 1=best • 77 = worst state change county change

Number of Children (1994):10,620

Children are 24.8% of the county population



Economic Cluster #5: Poorest

	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Child Poverty	High School Dropouts	Juvenile Arrests
Base Data	7.0% of live births 1983-1987	14.0/1000 live births 1983-87	50.1/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	9.3 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	34.5 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	19.3% of all children 1980	5.5% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	182.1 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980
Improved		33.2%	23.9%				18.4%	
Worsened	-3.5%			-2.0%	-5.1%	-32.5%		-39.7%
Recent Data	7.2% of live births 1991-95	9.3/1000 live births 1991-95	38.1/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	9.5 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	36.3 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	25.5% of all children 1993	4.5% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	254.4 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996
Rank	**60**	**52**	**39**	**16**	**45**	**40**	**41**	**57**

Legend: 1=best • 77 = worst state change county change

Changes of more than 110%—positive or negative—are graphed with a broken bar

County Location

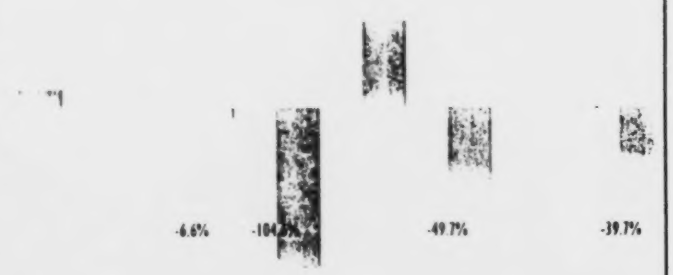
Number of Children (1994): 8,590

Children are 25.0% of the county population

Pontotoc County
County Seat: Ada

Economic Cluster #4: Poorer

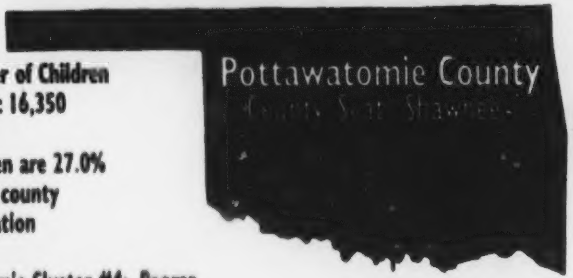
	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Child Poverty	High School Dropouts	Juvenile Arrests
Base Data	6.2% of live births 1983-1987	9.2/1000 live births 1983-87	30.6/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	10.4 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	41.5 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	18.7% of all children 1980	3.3% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	129.1 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980
Improved	12.3%	13.5%			57.3%		6.7%	
Worsened			-6.6%	-104[illegible]%		-49.7%		-39.7%
Recent Data	5.4% of live births 1991-95	8.0/1000 live births 1991-95	32.6/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	21.3 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	17.7 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	27.9% of all children 1993	3.0% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	180.4 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996
Rank	**18**	**40**	**25**	**64**	**9**	**50**	**19**	**41**



Legend: 1=best • 77 = worst state change county change

Number of Children (1994): 16,350

Children are 27.0% of the county population

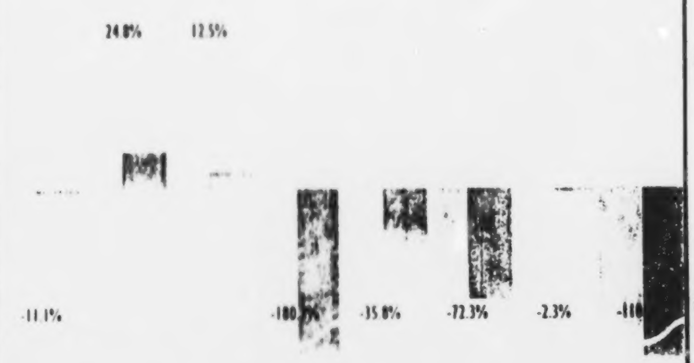


Pottawatomie County

County Seat: Shawnee

Economic Cluster #4: Poorer

Indicator	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Child Poverty	High School Dropouts	Juvenile Arrests
Base Data	6.2% of live births 1983-1987	11.9/1000 live births 1983-87	40.7/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	7.5 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	33.2 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	15.3% of all children 1980	5.7% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	170.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980



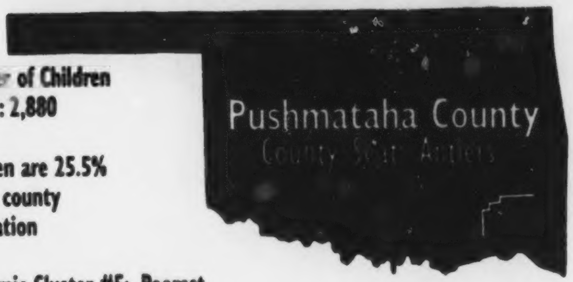
Recent Data	6.9% of live births 1991-95	8.9/1000 live births 1991-95	35.6/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	20.9 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	45.1 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	26.3% of all children 1993	5.8% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	358.1 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996
Rank	52	49	31	63	56	45	61	65

Legend 1=best • 77 = worst · state change · county change

Changes of more than 110% —positive or negative— are graphed with a broken bar.

Number of Children (1994): 2,880

Children are 25.5% of the county population

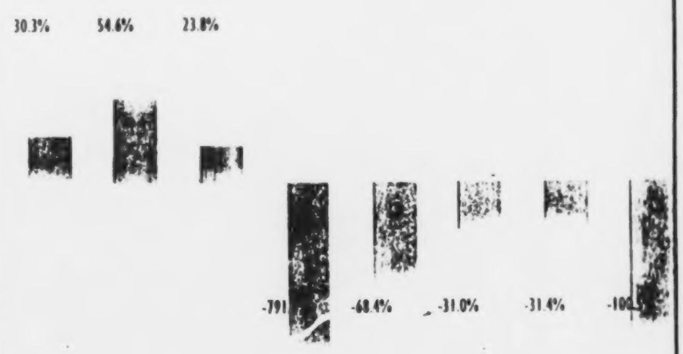


Pushmataha County

County Seat: Antlers

Economic Cluster #5: Poorest

Indicator	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Child Poverty	High School Dropouts	Juvenile Arrests
Base Data	7.8% of live births 1983-1987	13.3/1000 live births 1983-87	58.8/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	2.6 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	37.1 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	28.9% of all children 1980	3.7% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	111.7 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980



Recent Data	5.4% of live births 1991-95	6.0/1000 live births 1991-95	44.8/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	22.9 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	62.5 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	37.9% of all children 1993	4.9% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	223.9 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996
Rank	17	Tie For 17	58	70	70	74	48	51

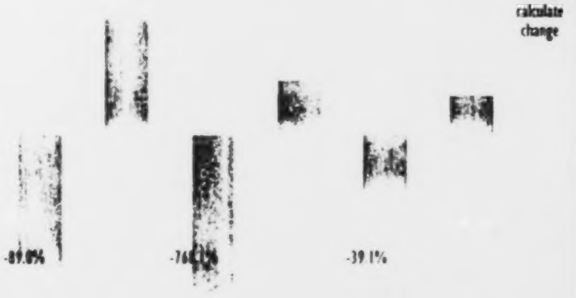
1=best • 77 = worst · state change · county change

Number of Children (1994): 1,080

Children are 27.9% of the county population

Roger Mills County
County Seat: Cheyenne

Economic Cluster #2: Wealthier



Indicator	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Child Poverty	High School Dropouts	Juvenile Arrests
Base Data	6.3% of live births 1983-1987	8.1/1000 live births 1983-87	58.8/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	1.6 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	72.1 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	14.8% of all children 1980	1.6% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	0.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980
Improved			74.1%		34.7%		24.3%	zero base cannot calculate change
Worsened	-5.3%	-89.0%		-76[illegible]		-39.1%		
Recent Data	6.6% of live births 1991-95	15.3/1000 live births 1991-95	15.2/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	13.9 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	47.1 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	20.7% of all children 1993	1.2% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	200.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996
Rank	44	Tie For 72	4	44	59	24	5	46

Legend: 1=best • 77 = worst state change ▨ county change

Changes of more than 110%—positive or negative—are graphed with a broken bar.

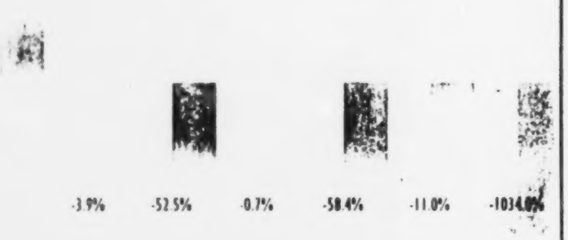
County Location

Number of Children (1994): 17,240

Children are 28.4% of the county population

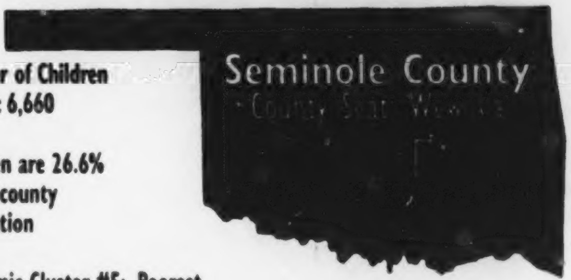
Rogers County
County Seat: Claremore

Economic Cluster #1: Wealthiest



Indicator	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Child Poverty	High School Dropouts	Juvenile Arrests
Base Data	5.4% of live births 1983-1987	9.0/1000 live births 1983-87	29.0/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	5.8 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	24.8 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	8.3% of all children 1980	4.2% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	13.7 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980
Improved		39.6%						
Worsened	-0.7%		-3.9%	-52.5%	-0.7%	-58.4%	-11.0%	-1034.0%
Recent Data	5.4% of live births 1991-95	5.4/1000 live births 1991-95	30.1/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	8.9 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	25.0 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	13.1% of all children 1993	4.6% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	155.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996
Rank	16	11	18	14	21	4	42	36

Legend: 1=best • 77 = worst state change ▨ county change



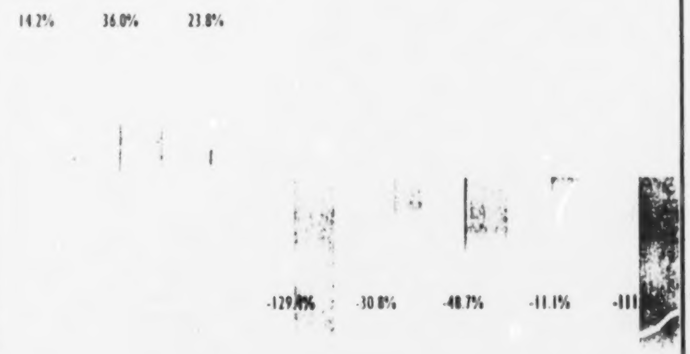
Seminole County

Number of Children (1994): 6,660

Children are 26.6% of the county population

Economic Cluster #5: Poorest

Indicator	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Child Poverty	High School Dropouts	Juvenile Arrests
Base Data	7.3% of live births 1983-1987	11.9/1000 live births 1983-87	64.7/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	10.0 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	35.2 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	23.2% of all children 1980	4.9% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	186.5 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980
Improved	14.2%	36.0%	23.8%					
Worsened				-129.8%	-30.8%	-48.7%	-11.1%	-111
Recent Data	6.3% of live births 1991-95	7.6/1000 live births 1991-95	49.3/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	23.0 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	46.0 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	34.5% of all children 1993	5.5% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	394.7 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996
Rank	35	35	64	71	58	69	55	67



Legend: 1=best • 77 = worst   state change   county change

Changes of more than 110% —positive or negative— are graphed with a broken bar.

Sequoyah County
County Seat: Sallisaw

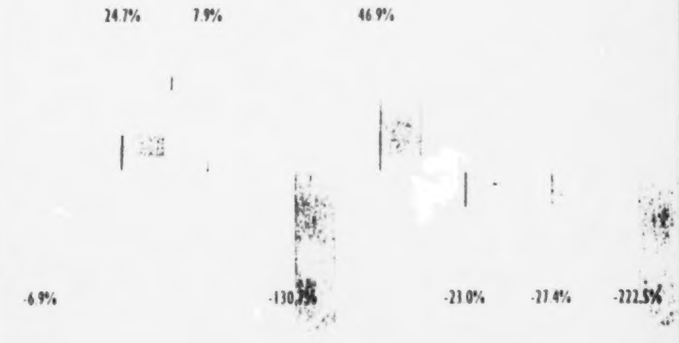
Sequoyah County

Number of Children (1994): 10,040

Children are 28.5% of the county population

Economic Cluster #5: Poorest

Indicator	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Child Poverty	High School Dropouts	Juvenile Arrests
Base Data	6.2% of live births 1983-1987	8.9/1000 live births 1983-87	51.0/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	4.5 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	43.1 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	24.4% of all children 1980	2.9% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	59.3 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980
Improved		24.7%	7.9%		46.9%			
Worsened	-6.9%			-130.3%		-23.0%	-27.4%	-222.5%
Recent Data	6.6% of live births 1991-95	6.7/1000 live births 1991-95	46.9/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	10.4 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	22.9 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	30.0% of all children 1993	3.7% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	191.1 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996
Rank	43	23	59	25	15	57	30	44



Legend: 1=best • 77 = worst   state change   county change

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Number of Children (1994): 11,220

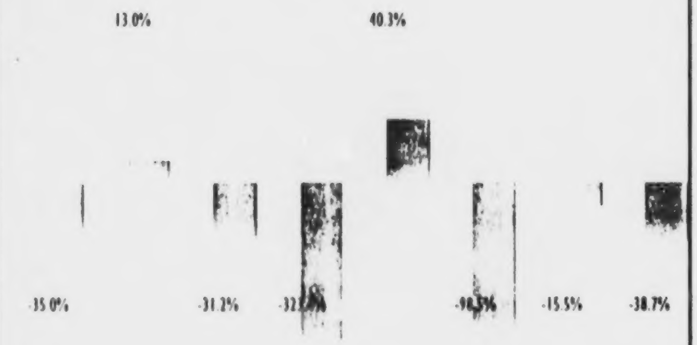
Children are 26.0% of the county population

Stephens County
County Seat: Duncan

County Location

Economic Cluster #4: Poorer

Indicator	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Child Poverty	High School Dropouts	Juvenile Arrests
Base Data	5.4% of live births 1983-1987	8.6/1000 live births 1983-87	37.1/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	1.6 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	49.6 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	11.6% of all children 1980	5.0% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	95.9 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980
Recent Data	7.3% of live births 1991-95	7.5/1000 live births 1991-95	48.7/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	6.7 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	29.6 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	23.1% of all children 1993	5.8% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	133.1 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996
Rank	61	33	63	7	30	32	60	31

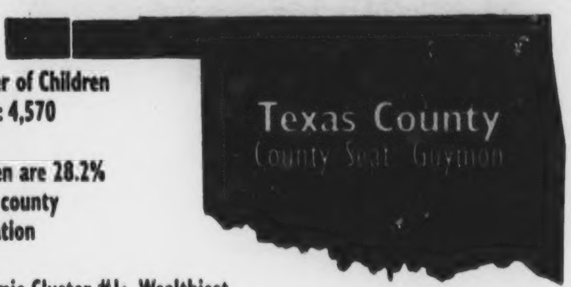


Legend: 1=best • 77 = worst state change county change

Changes of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with a broken bar.

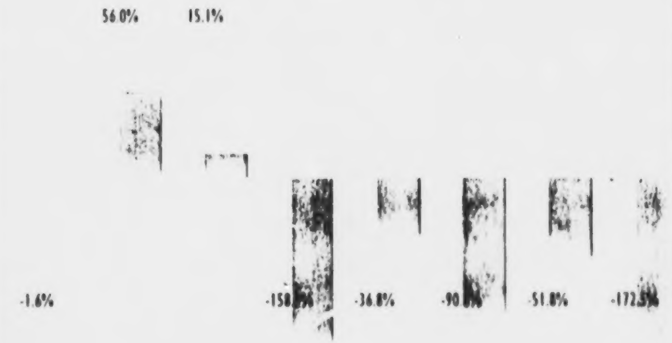
Number of Children (1994): 4,570

Children are 28.2% of the county population



Economic Cluster #1: Wealthiest

Indicator	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Child Poverty	High School Dropouts	Juvenile Arrests
Base Data	7.0% of live births 1983-1987	16.8/1000 live births 1983-87	32.8/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	3.8 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	40.8 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	8.0% of all children 1980	5.0% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	87.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980
Recent Data	7.1% of live births 1991-95	7.4/1000 live births 1991-95	27.9/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	9.8 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	55.9 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	15.3% of all children 1993	7.6% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	237.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996
Rank	55	31	14	20	67	9	75	53



Legend: 1=best • 77 = worst state change county change

kids count

Number of Children (1994): 2,750

Children are 27.9% of the county population

Tillman County
County Seat: Frederick

Economic Cluster #5: Poorest

Indicator	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Child Poverty	High School Dropouts	Juvenile Arrests
Base Data	7.1% of live births 1983-1987	13.8/1000 live births 1983-87	51.1/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	10.0 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	47.5 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	29.8% of all children 1980	7.4% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	0.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980
Improved		68.8%					12.2%	zero base cannot calculate change
Worsened	-1.2%		-27.1%	-30.9%	-74.7%	-0.1%		
Recent Data	7.2% of live births 1991-95	4.3/1000 live births 1991-95	64.9/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	13.1 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	82.9 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	29.9% of all children 1993	6.5% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	645.2 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996
Rank	58	4	77	38	76	56	67	75

Legend: 1=best • 77 = worst   state change   county change

Changes of more than 110% (positive or negative) are graphed with a broken bar.

Number of Children (1994): 137,050

Children are 26.1% of the county population

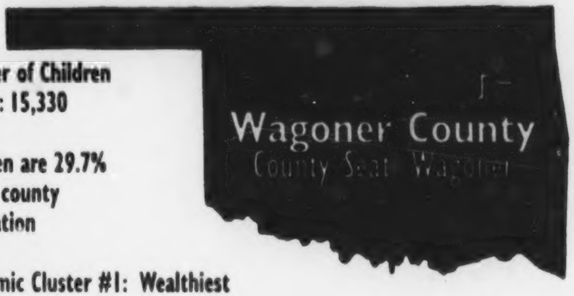
Tulsa County
County Seat: Tulsa

Economic Cluster #2: Wealthier

Indicator	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Child Poverty	High School Dropouts	Juvenile Arrests
Base Data	6.4% of live births 1983-1987	10.1/1000 live births 1983-87	41.1/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	5.1 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	43.2 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	12.8% of all children 1980	6.0% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	191.7 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980
Improved		7.4%			24.8%		4.4%	
Worsened	-5.0%		-7.2%	-60.7%		-71.8%		-218.2%
Recent Data	6.7% of live births 1991-95	9.4/1000 live births 1991-95	44.0/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	8.2 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	32.5 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	22.0% of all children 1993	5.7% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	610.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996
Rank	46	53	56	11	33	29	59	73

Legend: 1=best • 77 = worst   state change   county change

County Location



Wagoner County

County Seat: Wagoner

Number of Children (1994): 15,330

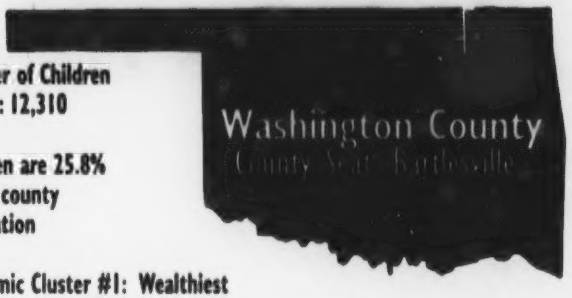
Children are 29.7% of the county population

Economic Cluster #1: Wealthiest

Indicator	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Child Poverty	High School Dropouts	Juvenile Arrests
Base Data	6.7% of live births 1983-1987	5.8/1000 live births 1983-87	30.9/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	6.2 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	32.2 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	11.6% of all children 1980	6.9% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	0.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980
Improved	13.2%	10.8%	4.8%		27.7%		23.8%	zero base cannot calculate change
Worsened				-63.5%		-36.0%		
Recent Data	5.8% of live births 1991-95	5.2/1000 live births 1991-95	29.5/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	10.2 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	23.3 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	15.8% of all children 1993	5.3% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	69.3 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996
Rank	23	7	17	24	16	11	51	21

Legend: 1=best • 77 = worst state change ■ county change

Changes of more than 110%—positive or negative—are graphed with a broken bar.



Washington County

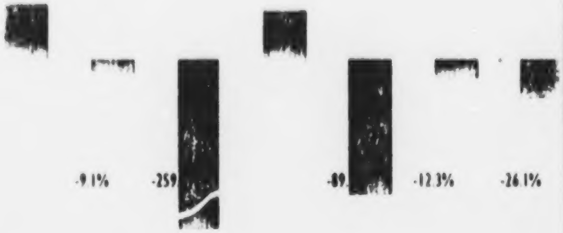
County Seat: Bartlesville

Number of Children (1994): 12,310

Children are 25.8% of the county population

Economic Cluster #1: Wealthiest

Indicator	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Child Poverty	High School Dropouts	Juvenile Arrests
Base Data	6.4% of live births 1983-1987	13.0/1000 live births 1983-87	29.0/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	6.8 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	53.5 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	8.7% of all children 1980	4.2% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	204.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980
Improved		35.8%			31.9%			
Worsened	-2.1%		-9.1%	-259		-89.	-12.3%	-26.1%
Recent Data	6.5% of live births 1991-95	8.3/1000 live births 1991-95	31.7/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	24.4 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	36.4 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	16.4% of all children 1993	4.8% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	257.4 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996
Rank	42	43	22	74	46	14	45	58



Legend: 1=best • 77 = worst state change ■ county change

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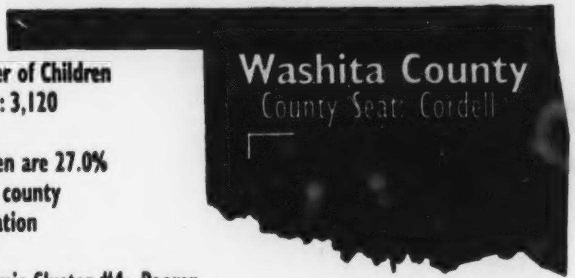
Number of Children (1994): 3,120

Children are 27.0% of the county population

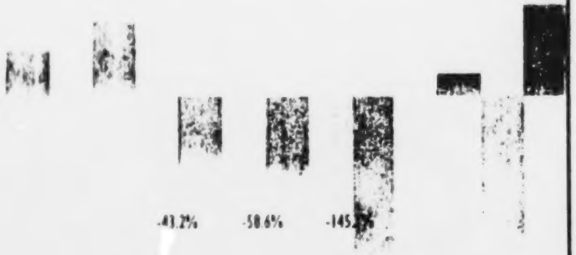


Washita County

County Seat: Cordell

Economic Cluster #4: Poorer

	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Child Poverty	High School Dropouts	Juvenile Arrests
Base Data	5.6% of live births 1983-1987	13.2/1000 live births 1983-87	57.9/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	6.9 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	25.5 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	10.6% of all children 1980	1.5% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	177.2 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980
Improved	1.4%	30.3%	49.2%				14.2%	58.5%
Worsened				-43.2%	-58.6%	-145.[illegible]%		
Recent Data	5.5% of live births 1991-95	9.2/1000 live births 1991-95	29.4/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	9.9 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	40.5 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	26.0% of all children 1993	1.3% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	73.5 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996
Rank	19	50	16	22	52	43	7	23



Legend 1=best • 77 = worst state change county change

Changes of more than 110% —positive or negative— are graphed with a broken bar

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Number of Children (1994): 1,870

Children are 21.6% of the county population

Woods County

County Seat: Alva

Economic Cluster #1: Wealthiest

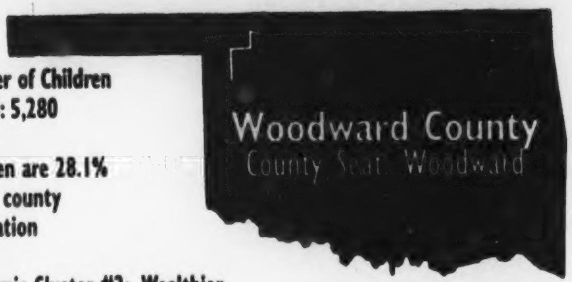
	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Child Poverty	High School Dropouts	Juvenile Arrests
Base Data	6.2% of live births 1983-1987	13.9/1000 live births 1983-87	29.5/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	26.7 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	10.5 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	9.9% of all children 1980	2.3% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	0.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980
Improved	12.5%	37.6%	30.6%	27.9%				zero base cannot calculate change
Worsened					-153.[illegible]%	-143.3%	-19.7%	
Recent Data	5.4% of live births 1991-95	8.7/1000 live births 1991-95	20.4/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	19.3 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	26.7 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	24.1% of all children 1993	2.8% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	0.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996
Rank	14	46	8	57	29	35	16	Tie for 1

Legend 1=best • 77 = worst state change county change

County Location

Number of Children (1994): 5,280

Children are 28.1% of the county population

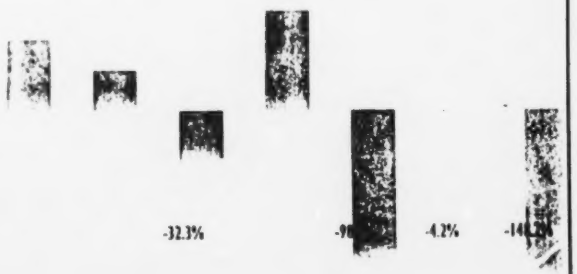


Woodward County

County Seat: Woodward

Economic Cluster #2: Wealthier

Indicator	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Child Poverty	High School Dropouts	Juvenile Arrests
Base Data	6.5% of live births 1983-1987	15.0/1000 live births 1983-87	50.2/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	13.9 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	40.6 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	8.8% of all children 1980	1.9% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	152.4 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980
Improved		47.6%	25.8%		65.0%			
Worsened	-0.4%			-32.3%		-9[illegible]	-4.2%	-14[illegible]
Recent Data	6.5% of live births 1991-95	7.9/1000 live births 1991-95	37.3/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	18.4 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	14.2 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	17.5% of all children 1993	2.0% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	378.2 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996
Rank	**41**	**37**	**37**	**54**	**5**	**16**	**11**	**66**



Legend 1=best • 77 = worst state change ▨ county change

Changes of more than 110%—positive or negative—are graphed with a broken bar.

FACTBOOK '98
FACTBOOK '98
FACTBOOK '98

RAW DATA

CHILD POPULATION

Number of Children Under Age 18
Oklahoma & Counties: 1980, 1990 and 1994 (estimate)

State	**854,884**	**837,007**	**866,950**	**26.6%**	**237,400**	**27.4%**	**239,200**	**27.6%**	**257,900**	**29.7%**	**132,450**	**15.3%**
Adair County	6,163	5,651	6,060	30.7%	1,470	24.3%	1,600	26.4%	1,870	30.9%	1,120	18.5%
Alfalfa County	1,788	1,352	1,300	21.0%	330	25.4%	340	26.2%	410	31.5%	220	16.9%
Atoka County	3,488	3,316	3,410	26.0%	830	24.3%	880	25.8%	1,080	31.7%	620	18.2%
Beaver County	2,026	1,670	1,630	27.7%	370	22.7%	450	27.6%	540	33.1%	270	16.6%
Beckham County	5,255	5,287	5,210	28.1%	1,380	26.5%	1,500	28.8%	1,580	30.3%	750	14.4%
Blaine County	3,805	3,169	3,020	27.6%	810	26.8%	860	28.5%	890	29.5%	460	15.2%
Bryan County	8,106	8,074	8,370	25.2%	2,200	26.3%	2,190	26.2%	2,520	30.1%	1,460	17.4%
Caddo County	9,366	8,440	8,510	28.6%	2,200	25.9%	2,300	27.0%	2,600	30.6%	1,410	16.6%
Canadian County	18,662	22,460	24,200	30.2%	6,310	26.1%	6,790	28.1%	7,450	30.8%	3,650	15.1%
Carter County	12,441	11,721	11,960	27.3%	3,110	26.0%	3,210	26.8%	3,690	30.9%	1,950	16.3%
Cherokee County	9,066	9,231	9,900	27.1%	2,550	25.8%	2,640	26.7%	2,940	29.7%	1,770	17.9%
Choctaw County	5,204	4,308	4,390	28.1%	1,130	25.7%	1,130	25.7%	1,370	31.2%	760	17.3%
Cimarron County	1,056	910	860	27.7%	210	24.4%	240	27.9%	270	31.4%	140	16.3%
Cleveland County	37,910	45,979	49,710	26.4%	13,720	27.6%	13,830	27.8%	14,910	30.0%	7,250	14.6%
Coal County	1,737	1,537	1,580	26.6%	370	23.4%	400	25.3%	530	33.5%	280	17.7%
Comanche County	34,206	31,515	33,250	28.3%	10,200	30.7%	9,400	28.3%	9,360	28.2%	4,290	12.9%
Cotton County	2,006	1,699	1,710	25.5%	430	25.1%	480	28.1%	540	31.6%	260	15.2%
Craig County	3,900	3,301	3,320	23.4%	840	25.3%	840	25.3%	1,030	31.0%	610	18.4%
Creek County	18,204	17,093	17,870	28.1%	4,670	26.1%	4,750	26.6%	5,400	30.2%	3,050	17.1%
Custer County	6,629	7,115	7,040	26.5%	1,930	27.4%	2,040	29.0%	2,130	30.3%	940	13.4%
Delaware County	6,642	6,806	7,580	24.2%	1,890	24.9%	2,030	26.8%	2,270	29.9%	1,390	18.3%
Dewey County	1,575	1,463	1,390	26.4%	320	23.0%	360	25.9%	490	35.3%	220	15.8%
Ellis County	1,547	1,178	1,120	26.2%	230	20.5%	300	26.8%	370	33.0%	220	19.6%
Garfield County	17,302	14,878	14,930	26.2%	4,010	26.9%	4,190	28.1%	4,630	31.0%	2,100	14.1%
Garvin County	7,566	6,763	6,800	25.4%	1,610	23.7%	1,890	27.8%	2,130	31.3%	1,170	17.2%
Grady County	11,810	11,816	12,190	28.3%	3,080	25.3%	3,380	27.7%	3,860	31.7%	1,870	15.3%
Grant County	1,605	1,432	1,400	25.2%	380	27.1%	390	27.9%	410	29.3%	220	15.7%
Greer County	1,522	1,312	1,290	20.0%	330	25.6%	340	26.4%	410	31.8%	210	16.3%
Harmon County	1,224	1,041	990	27.5%	250	25.3%	280	28.3%	330	33.3%	130	13.1%
Harper County	1,190	1,032	970	25.4%	220	22.7%	270	27.8%	320	33.0%	160	16.5%
Haskell County	3,101	2,840	2,850	26.0%	680	23.9%	760	26.7%	880	30.9%	530	18.6%
Hughes County	3,776	3,199	3,150	24.5%	710	22.5%	790	25.1%	1,040	33.0%	610	19.4%
Jackson County	9,469	8,478	8,560	29.5%	2,670	31.2%	2,390	27.9%	2,440	28.5%	1,060	12.4%
Jefferson County	2,268	1,732	1,730	24.7%	410	23.7%	460	26.6%	540	31.2%	320	18.5%
Johnston County	2,922	2,679	2,700	26.7%	620	23.0%	730	27.0%	860	31.9%	490	18.1%
Kay County	13,168	12,753	12,730	26.5%	3,460	27.2%	3,560	28.0%	3,810	29.9%	1,900	14.9%
Kingfisher County	4,193	3,784	3,800	28.6%	960	25.3%	1,120	29.5%	1,170	30.8%	550	14.5%
Kiowa County	3,284	3,025	2,960	26.7%	760	25.7%	840	28.4%	880	29.7%	480	16.2%

CHILD POPULATION

Number of Children Under Age 18
Oklahoma & Counties: 1980, 1990 and 1994 (estimate)

Latimer County	2,759	2,796	2,800	27.1%	690	24.6%	760	27.1%	910	32.5%	440	15.7%
Le Flore County	12,250	11,924	12,380	27.6%	3,160	25.5%	3,170	25.6%	3,880	31.3%	2,170	17.5%
Lincoln County	7,896	8,219	8,460	28.1%	2,080	24.6%	2,320	27.4%	2,640	31.2%	1,420	16.8%
Logan County	7,837	7,890	8,110	27.2%	2,040	25.2%	2,240	27.6%	2,430	30.0%	1,400	17.3%
Love County	2,142	2,047	2,160	25.1%	520	24.1%	570	26.4%	680	31.5%	390	18.1%
McClain County	6,284	6,306	6,790	27.7%	1,590	23.4%	1,910	28.1%	2,080	30.6%	1,210	17.8%
McCurtain County	12,011	9,894	10,050	29.6%	2,600	25.9%	2,650	26.4%	3,120	31.0%	1,680	16.7%
McIntosh County	3,939	3,918	4,220	23.4%	990	23.5%	1,120	26.5%	1,320	31.3%	790	18.7%
Major County	2,494	2,174	2,090	27.0%	520	24.9%	580	27.8%	690	33.0%	300	14.4%
Marshall County	2,618	2,459	2,620	22.7%	660	25.2%	690	26.3%	770	29.4%	500	19.1%
Mayes County	9,574	9,077	9,640	27.2%	2,460	25.5%	2,620	27.2%	2,930	30.4%	1,630	16.9%
Murray County	3,464	3,067	3,070	25.5%	720	23.5%	860	28.0%	960	31.3%	530	17.3%
Muskogee County	19,476	18,621	18,980	27.4%	4,810	25.3%	5,310	28.0%	5,810	30.6%	3,050	16.1%
Noble County	3,210	2,985	3,050	27.1%	780	25.6%	860	28.2%	960	31.5%	450	14.8%
Nowata County	3,160	2,520	2,480	25.3%	620	25.0%	650	26.2%	780	31.5%	430	17.3%
Okfuskee County	3,252	3,024	2,930	26.2%	710	24.2%	800	27.3%	870	29.7%	550	18.8%
Oklahoma County	156,315	156,690	161,000	26.1%	48,630	29.8%	45,810	28.1%	45,850	28.1%	22,710	13.9%
Okmulgee County	10,761	9,766	10,000	26.8%	2,640	26.4%	2,720	27.2%	2,980	29.8%	1,660	16.6%
Osage County	11,351	11,549	11,800	27.7%	2,950	25.0%	3,170	26.9%	3,690	31.3%	1,990	16.9%
Ottawa County	9,006	7,932	7,440	24.0%	1,930	25.9%	1,950	26.2%	2,280	30.6%	1,280	17.2%
Pawnee County	4,315	4,198	4,270	27.0%	1,100	25.8%	1,110	26.0%	1,340	31.4%	720	16.9%
Payne County	12,676	12,997	13,470	21.1%	3,820	28.4%	3,870	28.7%	3,960	29.4%	1,820	13.5%
Pittsburg County	10,947	10,064	10,620	24.8%	2,540	23.9%	2,780	26.2%	3,390	31.9%	1,910	18.0%
Pontotoc County	8,168	8,531	8,590	25.0%	2,180	25.4%	2,330	27.1%	2,640	30.7%	1,440	16.8%
Pottawatomie County	15,777	15,852	16,350	27.0%	4,060	24.8%	4,450	27.2%	5,040	30.8%	2,800	17.1%
Pushmataha County	3,419	2,804	2,880	25.5%	710	24.7%	770	26.7%	880	30.6%	520	18.1%
Roger Mills County	1,347	1,153	1,080	27.9%	260	24.1%	300	27.8%	340	31.5%	180	16.7%
Rogers County	14,905	15,672	17,240	28.4%	4,430	25.7%	4,680	27.1%	5,250	30.5%	2,880	16.7%
Seminole County	7,815	6,765	6,660	26.6%	1,610	24.2%	1,870	28.1%	2,050	30.8%	1,130	17.0%
Sequoyah County	9,973	9,628	10,040	28.5%	2,530	25.2%	2,560	25.5%	3,160	31.5%	1,790	17.8%
Stephens County	11,809	10,993	11,220	26.0%	2,790	24.9%	3,010	26.8%	3,620	32.3%	1,800	16.0%
Texas County	5,370	4,622	4,570	28.2%	1,140	24.9%	1,280	28.0%	1,410	30.9%	740	16.2%
Tillman County	3,703	2,895	2,750	27.9%	690	25.1%	800	29.1%	850	30.9%	410	14.9%
Tulsa County	129,514	131,494	137,050	26.1%	41,190	30.1%	38,160	27.8%	38,730	28.3%	18,970	13.8%
Wagoner County	14,372	14,229	15,330	29.7%	3,740	24.4%	4,180	27.3%	4,790	31.2%	2,620	17.1%
Washington County	12,910	12,425	12,310	25.8%	3,240	26.3%	3,440	27.9%	3,750	30.5%	1,880	15.3%
Washita County	3,829	3,089	3,120	27.0%	790	25.3%	920	29.5%	930	29.8%	480	15.4%
Woods County	2,380	1,963	1,870	21.6%	490	26.2%	510	27.3%	590	31.6%	280	15.0%
Woodward County	6,474	5,336	5,280	28.1%	1,320	25.0%	1,520	28.8%	1,650	31.3%	790	15.0%

ECONOMIC DISTRESS

County Deprivation Index: Rankings of Various Economic Factors, Child Poverty, Per Capita Personal Income, Percent of Children on Welfare, Unemployment Rate Oklahoma and Counties: 1980 and 1995 (except recent child poverty data is from 1993 Census Estimates)

[redacted]	[redacted]			[redacted]			[redacted]		[redacted]		[redacted]			[redacted]			[redacted]		[redacted]		[redacted]		[redacted]		[redacted]		
State of Oklahoma	131,870	15.7		166,815	23.7		$9,308		$16,651		60,907	10.8%		78,021	9.0%		4.8		4.7								
Adair County	1,656	30.3	73	1,697	30.6	61	$5,160	75	$14,421	58	1,292	20.0%	75	444	7.3%	36	8.6	67	5.2	42	290	tie for 76	197	52	32.1%	Poorest	5
Alfalfa County	246	14.8	29	215	18.1	13	$8,482	24	$14,331	60	66	4.8%	14	44	3.4%	9	1.7	2	1.5	1	69	14	83	17	-20.3%	Wealthiest	1
Atoka County	1,122	32.6	75	1,053	32.0	63	$4,963	77	$11,372	76	677	19.4%	73	405	11.0%	62	7.8	65	5.3	45	290	tie for 76	246	64	15.2%	Poorest	5
Beaver County	368	17.0	42	178	10.4	1	$11,078	4	$17,607	15	28	1.3%	3	42	2.6%	2	2.4	6	3.0	10	55	8	28	2	49.1%	Wealthiest	1
Beckham County	746	14.6	28	1,453	27.6	49	$7,863	38	$16,598	21	439	8.4%	36	500	9.6%	53	2.0	10	5.2	41	112	tie for 25	164	42	-46.4%	Poorer	4
Blaine County	730	19.4	47	804	25.6	41	$7,647	40	$15,760	35	334	8.8%	39	366	12.2%	65	2.6	8	3.3	18	134	38	157	tie for 37	-17.2%	Poorer	4
Bryan County	1,818	22.6	53	2,266	28.6	54	$6,459	60	$14,536	54	852	10.5%	44	640	7.6%	39	6.2	57	4.2	31	214	52	178	47	16.8%	Poorer	4
Caddo County	2,384	26.2	61	2,824	33.9	66	$6,933	55	$14,015	64	1,450	15.5%	58	1,329	15.6%	74	4.7	43	6.4	47	217	56	251	tie for 68	-15.7%	Poorest	5
Canadian County	1,368	7.4	1	2,504	11.2	2	$10,215	7	$18,649	8	599	3.2%	9	986	4.1%	14	5.8	55	2.7	5	72	16	29	3	59.7%	Wealthiest	1
Carter County	2,377	19.5	48	3,163	27.0	47	$9,258	15	$18,783	7	1,663	13.4%	53	1,197	10.0%	55	4.2	33	6.6	60	149	40	169	tie for 43	-13.4%	Poorer	4
Cherokee County	2,122	24.6	58	3,095	33.9	67	$5,926	68	$15,982	30	1,334	14.7%	57	1,082	10.9%	58	7.6	63	5.4	49	246	tie for 63	204	56	17.1%	Poorest	5
Choctaw County	1,472	28.6	67	1,819	42.8	76	$6,184	65	$13,316	69	1,073	20.6%	74	697	15.9%	75	10.2	73	11.1	76	279	73	296	77	-6.1%	Poorest	5
Cimarron County	159	14.9	31	163	18.3	17	$7,126	47	$16,038	28	52	4.9%	18	23	2.7%	4	6.1	56	2.4	4	152	42	53	9	65.1%	Wealthiest	1
Cleveland County	2,846	7.6	2	6,116	13.5	5	$9,730	9	$18,320	11	1,458	3.8%	12	2,433	4.9%	19	3.7	28	2.9	8	51	6	43	7	15.7%	Wealthiest	1
Coal County	495	28.3	65	428	28.4	53	$5,425	73	$11,081	77	314	18.1%	71	135	8.5%	46	12.0	76	9.2	72	285	75	248	65	12.0%	Poorest	5
Comanche County	6,271	19.3	46	6,895	22.4	31	$7,231	45	$16,870	17	3,836	11.2%	47	3,902	11.7%	61	6.3	58	5.4	48	196	49	157	tie for 37	19.9%	Poorer	4
Cotton County	380	19.3	44	40	24.4	36	$6,968	54	$15,031	46	202	10.1%	41	104	6.1%	29	3.8	30	4.7	36	169	46	147	34	13.0%	Poorer	4
Craig County	534	13.9	27	737	23.3	34	$8,042	34	$15,144	44	276	7.1%	27	101	3.0%	7	4.7	44	3.1	13	132	tie for 32	98	21	25.8%	Wealthiest	1
Creek County	2,427	13.5	23	3,467	20.4	22	$8,401	26	$15,251	40	1,587	8.7%	38	1,070	5.0%	28	4.6	42	4.9	38	129	tie for 33	128	28	0.8%	Wealthier	2
Custer County	1,180	17.8	41	1,569	22.3	30	$8,159	31	$16,678	20	562	8.5%	37	534	7.6%	38	3.1	20	3.7	21	129	tie for 33	100	26	15.5%	Wealthier	2
Delaware County	1,881	20.0	69	1,763	25.6	42	$5,749	70	$15,659	36	1,106	16.7%	64	567	7.5%	37	6.5	59	4.0	29	262	69	144	33	45.0%	Poorer	4
Dewey County	264	16.5	37	24	16.0	15	$8,144	32	$18,606	10	76	4.8%	15	55	3.0%	12	2.8	13	4.4	33	97	tie for 20	70	14	27.8%	Wealthiest	1
Ellis County	141	9.2	8	178	15.1	8	$9,599	12	$16,055	27	48	3.1%	6	29	2.6%	3	2.8	14	3.8	25	40	tie for 4	63	11	-57.5%	Wealthiest	1
Garfield County	1,530	9.2	7	3,055	21.3	26	$10,521	6	$19,160	5	891	5.1%	21	874	5.9%	24	3.4	23	3.8	24	57	tie for 9	79	16	-38.6%	Wealthiest	1
Garvin County	1,081	15.1	32	1,757	26.7	46	$8,781	19	$16,725	19	578	7.6%	33	654	9.6%	54	3.2	21	5.3	44	105	23	163	41	-55.2%	Poorer	4
Grady County	1,810	15.6	34	2,719	23.2	33	$8,426	25	$15,036	45	831	7.0%	26	869	7.1%	33	4.4	39	5.3	43	124	32	154	36	-24.2%	Poorer	4
Grant County	228	13.9	26	224	15.7	10	$9,403	14	$19,145	6	54	3.4%	10	41	2.9%	5	2.0	3	2.7	6	53	7	27	1	49.1%	Wealthiest	1
Greer County	467	30.9	74	376	29.4	55	$6,470	59	$14,952	47	251	16.5%	62	170	13.2%	71	2.2	4	3.6	19	199	50	192	51	3.5%	Poorest	5
Harmon County	432	36.9	76	511	52.8	77	$5,404	74	$14,325	61	216	17.6%	69	175	17.7%	76	3.7	27	3.7	22	246	tie for 63	236	62	4.1%	Poorest	5
Harper County	115	9.8	11	149	14.6	6	$8,585	21	$18,180	12	9	0.8%	1	23	2.4%	1	4.4	38	3.1	14	71	15	33	5	53.5%	Wealthiest	1
Haskell County	614	19.0	49	917	32.0	65	$6,702	57	$13,296	70	517	16.7%	65	219	7.7%	40	8.9	69	12.5	77	240	62	252	68	-5.0%	Poorest	5
Hughes County	1,133	30.3	72	1,093	34.3	68	$6,312	61	$12,996	72	474	12.6%	50	393	12.5%	67	8.2	66	9.2	71	249	65	278	74	-11.6%	Poorest	5
Jackson County	2,119	22.5	52	2,110	25.0	37	$6,700	58	$13,972	66	1,281	13.5%	55	769	8.0%	49	5.4	51	5.5	51	216	tie for 53	203	55	6.0%	Poorest	5
Jefferson County	470	20.0	51	461	27.1	48	$7,077	52	$15,335	39	143	6.3%	23	126	7.3%	35	4.3	38	5.1	40	162	44	162	40	0.0%	Poorer	4
Johnston County	1,086	37.1	77	938	34.7	71	$5,690	72	$12,069	75	485	16.6%	63	345	12.8%	68	4.5	40	4.8	37	252	tie for 66	251	tie for 66	0.4%	Poorest	5
Kay County	1,240	9.6	9	2,507	19.0	21	$10,795	5	$20,468	4	646	4.9%	17	651	5.1%	20	3.7	26	7.4	63	57	tie for 9	108	tie for 24	-89.5%	Wealthier	2
Kingfisher County	479	11.6	18	489	12.9	3	$9,881	8	$18,622	9	116	2.8%	5	131	3.4%	10	2.6	9	3.0	9	40	tie for 4	31	4	22.5%	Wealthiest	1
Kiowa County	902	27.7	64	89	30.6	60	$7,119	48	$14,086	63	423	12.9%	51	346	11.7%	60	3.4	22	3.2	15	185	48	198	53	-7.0%	Poorest	5

County Deprivation Index: Rankings of Various Economic Factors, Child Poverty, Per Capita Personal Income, Percent of Children on Welfare, Unemployment Rate Oklahoma and Counties: 1980 and 1995 (except recent child poverty data is from 1993 Census Estimates)

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1980 unemployment rate	rank (1 = best)	1995 unemployment rate	rank (1 = best)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Latimer County	746	27.1	62	966	34.9	72	$5,707	71	$14,271	62	432	15.7%	60	392	14.0%	73	12.4	77	11.0	75	270	71	282	75	-4.4%	Poorest	5
Le Flore County	3,025	24.8	60	3,633	30.8	62	$6,299	63	$14,467	55	1,968	16.1%	61	1,340	10.8%	56	8.9	68	7.5	65	252	tie for 66	238	63	5.6%	Poorest	5
Lincoln County	1,067	13.8	25	1,681	20.6	23	$7,870	37	$14,799	50	538	6.8%	24	585	6.9%	32	4.8	45	4.3	32	131	35	137	31	-4.6%	Middle	3
Logan County	1,181	15.6	35	1,675	21.4	27	$8,475	23	$16,250	25	573	7.3%	29	475	5.9%	25	3.7	25	3.5	18	112	tie for 25	95	19	15.2%	Wealthiest	1
Love County	361	17.2	39	436	21.6	28	$7,840	38	$14,434	57	155	7.2%	28	140	6.5%	31	5.3	50	6.3	55	156	43	171	46	-9.6%	Poorer	4
McClain County	618	9.8	10	988	16.0	12	$8,329	28	$16,321	24	299	11.0%	48	322	4.7%	17	3.5	24	3.7	20	110	24	73	15	33.6%	Wealthiest	1
McCurtain County	3,378	28.5	66	3,764	38.0	75	$5,869	69	$15,233	43	2,504	95.6%	77	1,373	13.7%	72	9.0	70	9.4	73	282	74	283	71	6.7%	Poorest	5
McIntosh County	1,140	29.5	70	1,326	34.5	70	$6,162	66	$13,565	68	730	7.6%	32	388	9.2%	50	7.8	64	9.0	70	232	61	258	69	-11.2%	Poorest	5
Major County	246	10.0	13	327	14.0	7	$7,612	41	$16,396	23	60	0.0%	2	63	3.0%	6	2.7	12	3.1	12	68	13	48	8	29.4%	Wealthiest	1
Marshall County	678	27.2	63	672	27.9	51	$7,100	49	$15,244	41	374	3.1%	7	211	8.1%	44	5.7	54	5.6	52	173	47	188	50	-8.7%	Poorer	4
Mayes County	1,609	17.1	38	2,285	25.4	39	$7,527	42	$15,241	42	901	22.9%	76	742	7.7%	42	6.8	60	5.3	46	216	tie for 53	169	tie for 43	21.8%	Poorer	4
Murray County	586	17.7	40	853	27.0	52	$7,156	46	$14,332	59	382	11.0%	46	236	7.7%	41	4.0	31	6.8	59	163	45	211	57	-29.4%	Poorest	5
Muskogee County	4,505	23.8	55	5,554	30.1	58	$7,935	36	$15,502	37	3,293	16.9%	66	2,260	11.9%	63	7.4	62	6.8	61	219	57	219	59	0.0%	Poorest	5
Noble County	358	11.5	16	593	19.9	20	$8,941	17	$15,877	33	247	7.7%	34	180	5.9%	26	3.0	18	3.7	23	85	18	102	22	-20.0%	Wealthiest	1
Nowata County	413	13.1	22	645	26.2	44	$8,351	27	$13,894	67	239	7.6%	31	179	7.2%	34	4.6	41	6.4	56	121	31	201	54	-66.1%	Poorest	5
Okfuskee County	767	24.8	59	1,055	35.2	73	$6,246	64	$12,639	73	438	13.5%	54	339	11.6%	59	5.4	52	6.5	57	229	tie for 57	262	70	-14.4%	Poorest	5
Oklahoma County	20,708	13.5	24	39,215	25.4	38	$11,153	3	$21,657	3	21,385	13.7%	56	20,879	12.8%	69	4.4	37	3.0	28	120	30	138	32	-15.0%	Middle	3
Okmulgee County	2,566	24.0	56	3,156	32.5	64	$7,266	44	$13,987	65	1,896	17.6%	68	1,191	11.9%	64	7.2	61	10.8	74	229	tie for 57	267	72	-16.6%	Poorest	5
Osage County	1,275	11.3	15	2,399	20.7	25	$8,584	22	$14,931	48	944	8.3%	35	751	6.4%	30	3.0	16	3.8	26	88	19	129	29	-46.6%	Wealthier	2
Ottawa County	1,785	20.2	50	2,220	30.4	59	$7,527	43	$16,807	18	1,169	12.0%	52	703	9.4%	51	9.2	71	6.2	54	216	tie for 53	182	tie for 48	15.7%	Poorer	4
Pawnee County	675	15.8	36	823	19.7	19	$8,842	18	$15,890	32	322	7.5%	30	196	4.6%	16	4.3	35	7.0	66	119	tie for 28	133	30	-11.8%	Middle	3
Payne County	1,622	12.9	21	2,487	19.3	18	$7,098	50	$16,589	22	635	5.0%	19	643	4.8%	18	3.8	29	2.3	3	119	tie for 28	61	10	48.7%	Wealthiest	1
Pittsburg County	2,055	19.3	45	2,500	25.5	40	$6,840	56	$14,753	51	1,370	12.5%	49	1,018	9.6%	52	11.1	75	8.7	69	225	58	212	58	5.8%	Poorest	5
Pontotoc County	1,530	18.7	43	2,361	27.9	50	$8,135	33	$16,109	20	859	10.3%	43	770	8.0%	48	4.2	32	6.7	58	151	41	182	tie for 48	-20.5%	Poorer	4
Pottawatomie County	2,392	15.3	33	4,101	26.3	45	$8,747	20	$15,812	34	1,715	10.9%	45	1,776	10.9%	57	5.2	47	4.5	34	145	39	170	45	-17.2%	Poorer	4
Pushmataha County	995	28.9	68	1,031	37.9	74	$5,013	76	$12,531	74	533	15.6%	59	371	12.9%	70	10.9	74	8.1	67	277	72	285	76	-2.9%	Poorest	5
Roger Mills County	204	14.8	30	234	20.7	24	$6,977	53	$14,561	53	92	6.8%	25	59	5.5%	23	2.4	5	3.1	11	113	27	111	27	1.8%	Wealthier	2
Rogers County	1,223	8.3	4	2,042	13.1	4	$9,256	16	$17,856	14	723	4.9%	16	678	3.9%	11	5.2	48	4.6	35	84	17	64	12	23.8%	Wealthiest	1
Seminole County	1,793	23.2	54	2,317	34.5	69	$7,957	35	$14,442	56	1,403	17.0%	70	1,290	19.4%	77	5.2	49	8.4	68	208	51	270	73	-29.8%	Poorest	5
Sequoyah County	2,410	24.4	57	2,891	30.0	57	$6,161	67	$14,819	49	1,690	16.9%	67	1,242	12.4%	66	9.8	72	7.2	62	263	70	234	61	11.0%	Poorest	5
Stephens County	1,349	11.6	19	2,521	23.1	32	$9,624	11	$15,983	29	674	5.7%	22	671	5.0%	27	2.9	15	7.4	64	67	12	152	35	-126.9%	Poorer	4
Texas County	426	8.0	3	711	15.3	9	$9,596	13	$17,973	13	196	3.6%	11	146	3.2%	8	2.5	7	2.8	7	34	3	37	6	-8.8%	Wealthiest	1
Tillman County	1,037	29.8	71	836	29.9	56	$6,308	62	$13,208	71	718	19.4%	72	218	7.9%	43	5.6	53	5.4	50	258	68	220	60	14.7%	Poorest	5
Tulsa County	16,299	12.8	20	28,460	22.0	29	$11,963	2	$24,251	1	13,235	10.2%	42	11,793	8.6%	47	4.3	34	4.1	30	98	22	107	23	-9.2%	Wealthier	2
Wagoner County	1,645	11.6	17	2,236	15.8	11	$8,311	29	$15,361	38	1,282	8.9%	40	784	5.1%	21	5.0	46	3.9	27	132	tie for 32	97	20	26.5%	Wealthiest	1
Washington County	1,112	8.7	5	2,052	16.4	14	$13,178	1	$23,465	2	409	3.2%	8	536	4.4%	15	3.0	17	5.7	53	31	tie for 1	84	18	-170.0%	Wealthiest	1
Washita County	402	10.6	14	785	26.0	43	$7,079	51	$14,675	52	152	3.0%	13	252	8.1%	45	3.0	19	3.3	17	87	tie for 20	157	tie for 37	-61.9%	Poorer	4
Woods County	237	9.9	12	476	24.1	35	$8,211	30	$17,558	16	120	5.0%	20	75	4.0%	13	1.7	1	2.2	2	63	11	66	13	-4.8%	Wealthiest	1
Woodward County	559	8.8	6	935	17.5	16	$9,690	10	$15,974	31	87	1.3%	4	281	5.3%	22	2.7	11	4.9	39	31	tie for 1	108	tie for 24	-248.4%	Wealthier	2

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

LOW BIRTHWEIGHT INFANTS

Five-Year Number & Average Annual Percent of Infants Born Weighing Less than 5 1/2 Pounds
Oklahoma and Counties: 1983-87 & 1991-95

STATE TOTALS	17,113	6.5	15,706	6.8		-4.0%
Adair County	93	5.7	105	5.9	26	-2.9%
Alfalfa County	18	4.2	19	7.6	68	-81.7%
Atoka County	62	7.1	55	7.6	65	-6.4%
Beaver County	26	5.8	27	8.2	75	-40.6%
Beckham County	117	6.0	83	6.5	40	-8.7%
Blaine County	73	6.3	49	6.4	37	-1.9%
Bryan County	180	7.8	152	7.0	53	10.5%
Caddo County	161	5.7	140	6.5	38	-13.2%
Canadian County	307	5.2	266	5.3	13	-2.7%
Carter County	244	6.9	218	7.2	57	-4.1%
Cherokee County	118	5.6	178	6.7	47	-20.2%
Choctaw County	92	7.9	104	10.2	77	-28.7%
Cimarron County	17	6.1	19	10.0	76	-63.9%
Cleveland County	686	5.7	663	5.9	29	-4.2%
Coal County	11	7.7	19	4.8	6	37.1%
Comanche County	873	6.5	788	7.3	62	-12.8%
Cotton County	20	4.5	16	3.8	2	16.3%
Craig County	41	4.7	50	6.0	31	-27.4%
Creek County	311	6.4	266	6.1	34	4.1%
Custer County	155	6.0	119	6.8	48	-12.6%
Delaware County	102	5.8	139	7.2	59	-24.4%
Dewey County	24	5.1	13	4.5	3	15.1%
Ellis County	17	5.6	12	5.8	22	-3.5%
Garfield County	303	5.9	261	6.9	51	-16.7%
Garvin County	164	7.8	136	7.9	73	-1.7%
Grady County	215	6.4	189	6.8	50	-6.8%
Grant County	27	5.9	17	6.0	30	-1.1%
Greer County	21	6.0	19	5.9	25	2.3%
Harmon County	26	8.5	18	7.9	72	6.7%
Harper County	7	2.6	10	5.0	9	-93.3%
Haskell County	54	7.4	58	8.1	74	-9.3%
Hughes County	49	5.5	44	5.7	21	-4.0%
Jackson County	226	6.9	187	6.7	45	2.9%
Jefferson County	28	6.0	19	5.1	10	14.9%
Johnston County	49	7.6	33	5.3	12	30.2%
Kay County	259	6.5	198	5.6	20	13.6%
Kingfisher County	65	4.7	40	4.7	5	-0.7%
Kiowa County	74	8.0	47	7.5	64	6.7%

Latimer County	40	6.3	46	6.8	49	-8.0%
Le Flore County	210	7.1	185	6.0	32	15.6%
Lincoln County	131	6.2	95	5.1	11	17.0%
Logan County	150	6.5	138	7.9	70	-21.5%
Love County	38	7.5	25	4.9	7	34.3%
McClain County	120	7.0	83	6.3	36	9.8%
McCurtain County	150	5.5	176	7.6	69	-38.0%
McIntosh County	85	7.9	73	5.8	24	26.4%
Major County	32	4.9	14	2.4	1	51.7%
Marshall County	39	6.3	57	5.4	15	13.8%
Mayes County	124	5.1	176	7.9	71	-54.8%
Murray County	54	6.3	39	5.9	28	6.3%
Muskogee County	409	7.2	359	7.1	54	1.5%
Noble County	61	6.8	33	5.0	8	26.1%
Nowata County	37	5.2	49	7.3	63	-41.3%
Okfuskee County	73	8.4	50	7.2	56	14.8%
Oklahoma County	4,081	7.2	3829	7.6	67	-5.8%
Okmulgee County	239	7.8	186	7.6	66	2.7%
Osage County	195	6.7	132	6.1	33	8.6%
Ottawa County	147	6.9	130	6.5	39	6.3%
Pawnee County	73	5.9	58	5.9	27	0.4%
Payne County	246	5.6	180	4.6	4	17.9%
Pittsburg County	191	7.0	186	7.2	60	-3.5%
Pontotoc County	156	6.2	123	5.4	18	12.3%
Pottawatomie County	288	6.2	277	6.9	52	-11.1%
Pushmataha County	64	7.8	36	5.4	17	30.3%
Roger Mills County	23	6.3	13	6.6	44	-5.3%
Rogers County	222	5.4	220	5.4	16	-0.7%
Seminole County	153	7.3	107	6.3	35	14.2%
Sequoyah County	160	6.2	168	6.6	43	-6.9%
Stephens County	168	5.4	185	7.3	61	-35.0%
Texas County	108	7.0	77	7.1	55	-1.6%
Tillman County	62	7.1	50	7.2	58	-1.2%
Tulsa County	2,788	6.4	2852	6.7	46	-5.0%
Wagoner County	222	6.7	191	5.8	23	13.2%
Washington County	243	6.4	188	6.5	42	-2.1%
Washita County	59	5.6	36	5.5	19	1.4%
Woods County	40	6.2	25	5.4	14	12.5%
Woodward County	121	6.5	83	6.5	41	-0.4%

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

INFANT MORTALITY

Five-Year Number and Average Annual Rate of Deaths per 1000 Live Births; Oklahoma and Counties: 1983-87 & 1991-95

STATE TOTALS	2,735	10.4	2,022	8.7		16.4%
Adair County	17	10.5	17	9.5	54	9.6%
Alfalfa County	2	4.6	3	12.0	67	-161.9%
Atoka County	4	4.6	7	9.6	55	-109.0%
Beaver County	5	11.2	2	6.0	tie for 17	46.1%
Beckham County	14	7.2	13	10.2	62	-41.8%
Blaine County	16	13.7	11	14.4	70	-5.2%
Bryan County	24	10.4	12	5.5	12	47.0%
Caddo County	23	8.0	21	9.7	57	-21.0%
Canadian County	42	7.1	26	5.2	8	26.5%
Carter County	37	10.4	24	7.9	38	24.0%
Cherokee County	16	6.5	14	5.3	10	18.6%
Choctaw County	10	8.6	7	6.8	25	20.4%
Cimarron County	2	7.2	1	5.3	9	26.9%
Cleveland County	106	8.8	83	7.4	32	15.5%
Coal County	11	27.2	6	15.3	tie for 72	43.7%
Comanche County	132	10.4	108	10.0	60	3.4%
Cotton County	1	2.3	2	4.7	6	-104.6%
Craig County	11	12.1	12	14.4	69	-18.8%
Creek County	43	8.8	30	6.9	26	21.3%
Custer County	37	14.2	15	8.5	44	40.0%
Delaware County	14	7.9	13	6.7	24	14.6%
Dewey County	3	6.7	4	13.8	68	-106.6%
Ellis County	2	6.6	4	19.3	77	-192.8%
Garfield County	52	10.1	30	7.9	39	21.7%
Garvin County	19	9.0	12	7.0	27	22.2%
Grady County	39	11.6	21	7.6	34	34.5%
Grant County	0	0.0	2	7.0	28	###
Greer County	6	15.7	2	6.2	20	60.7%
Harmon County	3	9.7	4	17.6	76	-81.7%
Harper County	2	7.5	2	10.1	61	-34.0%
Haskell County	9	12.2	11	15.3	74	-25.8%
Hughes County	5	5.6	6	7.8	36	-39.3%
Jackson County	21	6.4	26	9.3	51	-45.6%
Jefferson County	4	8.8	3	8.1	42	8.4%
Johnston County	8	12.4	6	9.6	56	22.2%
Kay County	48	12.1	40	11.4	65	6.2%
Kingfisher County	9	6.5	5	5.9	15	9.0%
Kiowa County	8	8.6	4	6.3	21	26.2%
Latimer County	4	6.3	11	16.3	75	-158.3%
Le Flore County	32	10.8	22	7.1	30	34.0%
Lincoln County	20	9.4	22	11.9	66	-26.8%
Logan County	19	8.2	10	5.7	13	30.2%
Love County	9	17.8	2	3.9	3	77.8%
McClain County	21	12.1	10	6.5	22	46.3%
McCurtain County	24	8.7	21	8.0	41	8.4%
McIntosh County	14	13.0	11	11.0	64	15.1%
Major County	3	4.6	0	0.0	1	100.0%
Marshall County	5	8.1	11	15.3	71	-88.9%
Mayes County	21	8.6	22	8.8	48	-2.9%
Murray County	14	16.2	7	10.6	63	34.6%
Muskogee County	70	12.4	44	8.7	47	29.9%
Noble County	11	12.2	4	6.1	19	50.1%
Nowata County	4	5.7	2	3.0	2	47.4%
Okfuskee County	12	13.8	7	10.0	59	27.4%
Oklahoma County	689	12.2	503	10.0	58	17.9%
Okmulgee County	28	9.1	21	8.6	45	5.9%
Osage County	20	6.9	10	4.6	5	32.7%
Ottawa County	25	11.7	12	6.0	16	49.0%
Pawnee County	11	8.9	7	7.1	29	20.3%
Payne County	35	7.9	23	5.9	14	25.6%
Pittsburg County	38	14.0	24	9.3	52	33.2%
Pontotoc County	23	9.2	18	8.0	40	13.5%
Pottawatomie County	55	11.9	36	8.9	49	24.8%
Pushmataha County	11	13.3	4	6.0	tie for 17	54.6%
Roger Mills County	3	8.1	3	15.3	tie for 72	-89.0%
Rogers County	37	9.0	22	5.4	11	39.6%
Seminole County	25	11.9	13	7.6	35	36.0%
Sequoyah County	23	8.9	17	6.7	23	24.7%
Stephens County	27	8.6	19	7.5	33	13.0%
Texas County	26	16.8	8	7.4	31	56.0%
Tillman County	12	13.8	3	4.3	4	68.8%
Tulsa County	439	10.1	397	9.4	53	7.4%
Wagoner County	19	5.8	17	5.2	7	10.8%
Washington County	49	13.0	24	8.3	43	35.8%
Washita County	14	13.2	6	9.2	50	30.3%
Woods County	9	13.9	4	8.7	46	37.6%
Woodward County	28	15.0	10	7.9	37	47.6%
unknown			4			

= zero base - cannot calculate change

BIRTHS TO TEENS

Three-Year Number & Average Annual Rate of Births to Mothers Age 15 through 17
Oklahoma and Counties: 1981-83 & 1993-95

STATE TOTALS	10,239	42.2	8,330	41.0		2.8%
Adair County	105	56.3	90	60.1	76	-6.8%
Alfalfa County	7	14.4	5	14.9	3	-4.0%
Atoka County	62	59.0	34	37.8	38	36.0%
Beaver County	10	18.6	4	9.3	2	50.2%
Beckham County	114	79.2	51	42.9	52	45.9%
Blaine County	83	84.3	28	39.2	44	53.5%
Bryan County	83	34.1	84	39.9	46	-16.8%
Caddo County	199	65.1	106	52.5	73	19.5%
Canadian County	158	30.6	154	27.7	13	9.6%
Carter County	175	49.3	141	47.0	60	4.7%
Cherokee County	114	39.0	119	51.6	68	-32.5%
Choctaw County	87	58.3	45	42.9	51	26.4%
Cimarron County	10	32.6	4	18.9	5	42.1%
Cleveland County	236	21.7	285	24.7	10	-13.9%
Coal County	23	43.8	20	43.0	53	1.9%
Comanche County	424	47.1	328	48.2	61	-2.3%
Cotton County	17	33.5	18	40.0	47	-19.5%
Craig County	43	36.0	28	33.4	29	7.2%
Creek County	236	46.7	178	38.7	40	17.2%
Custer County	115	64.1	55	39.4	45	38.6%
Delaware County	89	42.8	73	37.0	36	13.6%
Dewey County	21	46.7	7	19.5	7	58.2%
Ellis County	17	44.8	11	33.9	30	24.3%
Garfield County	189	40.3	129	39.0	43	3.1%
Garvin County	93	40.5	76	44.4	57	-9.8%
Grady County	137	39.3	89	31.0	19	21.3%
Grant County	15	34.5	3	9.1	1	73.5%
Greer County	26	59.0	11	31.9	23	46.0%
Harmon County	20	64.3	10	51.9	71	19.2%
Harper County	10	29.9	8	32.1	24	-7.5%
Haskell County	40	43.0	31	41.4	49	3.7%
Hughes County	57	49.2	32	36.6	35	25.6%
Jackson County	136	52.5	95	51.8	69	1.4%
Jefferson County	32	46.1	9	19.1	6	58.6%
Johnston County	40	45.9	26	38.8	41	15.4%
Kay County	127	34.2	124	43.6	54	-27.4%
Kingfisher County	60	54.2	25	28.6	15	47.2%
Kiowa County	59	61.0	31	39.0	42	36.1%
Latimer County	33	38.7	31	49.7	67	-28.3%
Le Flore County	133	37.6	135	44.0	55	-16.9%
Lincoln County	106	46.0	71	32.6	27	29.0%
Logan County	98	39.9	68	36.0	34	10.0%
Love County	13	22.7	21	35.8	33	-57.9%
McClain County	67	34.7	47	25.8	12	25.5%
McCurtain County	182	54.5	126	48.3	62	11.5%
McIntosh County	57	44.0	37	33.0	28	25.1%
Major County	25	37.2	12	22.8	9	38.6%
Marshall County	39	50.7	30	40.5	48	20.0%
Mayes County	115	42.4	119	52.0	72	-22.5%
Murray County	51	49.2	32	41.8	50	15.1%
Muskogee County	270	47.9	259	56.7	75	-18.4%
Noble County	30	31.5	24	35.8	32	-13.7%
Nowata County	33	37.9	19	31.0	20	18.3%
Okfuskee County	50	50.6	41	55.3	74	-9.3%
Oklahoma County	1,919	43.9	1,804	49.6	66	-13.1%
Okmulgee County	167	53.5	115	49.3	65	7.8%
Osage County	113	35.1	74	25.6	11	27.1%
Ottawa County	81	33.1	91	51.8	70	-56.7%
Pawnee County	52	44.3	33	31.3	21	29.3%
Payne County	93	28.3	93	32.6	26	-15.3%
Pittsburg County	164	50.1	105	38.1	39	23.9%
Pontotoc County	78	30.6	70	32.6	25	-6.6%
Pottawatomie County	197	40.7	148	35.6	31	12.5%
Pushmataha County	59	58.8	32	44.8	58	23.8%
Roger Mills County	22	58.8	4	15.2	4	74.1%
Rogers County	127	29.0	128	30.1	18	-3.9%
Seminole County	147	64.7	80	49.3	64	23.8%
Sequoyah County	157	51.0	123	46.9	59	7.9%
Stephens County	122	37.1	133	48.7	63	-31.2%
Texas County	49	32.8	33	27.9	14	15.1%
Tillman County	55	51.1	41	64.9	77	-27.1%
Tulsa County	1,480	41.1	1,306	44.0	56	-7.2%
Wagoner County	122	30.9	116	29.5	17	4.8%
Washington County	107	29.0	89	31.7	22	-9.1%
Washita County	57	57.9	22	29.4	16	49.2%
Woods County	19	29.5	8	20.4	8	30.6%
Woodward County	81	50.2	43	37.3	37	25.8%

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

CHILD ABUSE & NEGLECT CONFIRMATIONS

Number of Confirmations After Investigation
Oklahoma and Counties: Fiscal years 1985 & 1996; Rate per 1,000 children

STATE TOTALS	7,199	8.5	11,646	13.4		-57.9%
Adair County	66	11.2	137	22.6	67	-102.3%
Alfalfa County	32	20.4	29	22.3	65	-9.4%
Atoka County	17	5.0	40	11.7	31	-134.7%
Beaver County	5	2.7	8	4.9	4	-81.4%
Beckham County	28	5.3	117	22.5	66	-322.7%
Blaine County	68	19.5	88	29.1	75	-49.4%
Bryan County	187	23.1	80	9.6	17	58.7%
Caddo County	22	2.5	167	19.6	59	-694.1%
Canadian County	53	2.6	300	12.4	32	-380.9%
Carter County	88	7.3	166	13.9	43	-90.5%
Cherokee County	64	7.0	125	12.6	33	-80.5%
Choctaw County	12	2.5	50	11.4	29	-351.4%
Cimarron County	4	4.1	11	12.8	35	-214.3%
Cleveland County	283	6.7	525	10.6	28	-56.5%
Coal County	26	15.9	30	19.0	56	-19.5%
Comanche County	372	11.3	261	7.8	10	30.7%
Cotton County	25	13.5	7	4.1	3	69.7%
Craig County	41	11.4	42	12.7	34	-11.1%
Creek County	101	5.7	177	9.9	21	-73.1%
Custer County	74	10.8	123	17.5	51	-62.2%
Delaware County	31	4.6	73	9.6	18	-108.9%
Dewey County	16	10.5	33	23.7	73	-125.4%
Ellis County	8	5.9	1	0.9	1	84.8%
Garfield County	218	13.5	263	17.6	52	-30.0%
Garvin County	180	25.1	294	43.2	77	-72.1%
Grady County	150	12.7	107	8.8	13	30.9%
Grant County	15	9.9	29	20.7	62	-109.7%
Greer County	8	5.6	13	10.1	23	-78.5%
Harmon County	3	2.6	5	5.1	5	-90.7%
Harper County	1	0.9	5	5.2	6	-472.7%
Haskell County	3	1.0	65	22.8	69	-2158.3%
Hughes County	42	12.0	31	9.8	19	18.3%
Jackson County	69	7.7	90	10.5	27	-36.7%
Jefferson County	1	0.5	26	15.0	47	-2905.8%
Johnston County	5	1.8	28	10.4	26	-480.0%
Kay County	50	3.9	246	19.3	58	-400.9%
Kingfisher County	31	7.8	26	6.8	8	12.0%
Kiowa County	61	19.3	45	15.2	49	21.4%
Latimer County	14	5.0	36	12.9	37	-155.1%
Le Flore County	190	15.7	281	22.7	68	-44.4%
Lincoln County	76	9.4	135	16.0	50	-69.2%
Logan County	125	15.9	72	8.9	15	44.2%
Love County	12	5.7	39	18.1	53	-215.1%
McClain County	57	9.1	127	18.7	55	-106.6%
McCurtain County	100	9.1	134	13.3	40	-46.0%
McIntosh County	47	12.0	133	31.5	76	-163.4%
Major County	76	32.6	31	14.8	46	54.4%
Marshall County	11	4.3	61	23.3	72	-437.3%
Mayes County	135	14.5	81	8.4	12	42.0%
Murray County	68	20.8	42	13.7	42	34.3%
Muskogee County	283	14.9	391	20.6	60	-38.7%
Noble County	4	1.3	35	11.5	30	-788.6%
Nowata County	36	12.7	36	14.5	45	-14.5%
Okfuskee County	40	12.7	5	1.7	2	86.6%
Oklahoma County	1,456	9.3	2,465	15.1	48	-62.6%
Okmulgee County	34	3.3	77	7.7	9	-132.4%
Osage County	38	3.3	151	12.8	36	-285.6%
Ottawa County	65	8.0	98	13.2	39	-65.5%
Pawnee County	70	16.4	58	13.6	41	17.4%
Payne County	207	16.1	278	20.6	61	-28.0%
Pittsburg County	98	9.3	101	9.5	16	-2.0%
Pontotoc County	88	10.4	183	21.3	64	-104.6%
Pottawatomie County	118	7.5	342	20.9	63	-180.3%
Pushmataha County	8	2.6	66	22.9	70	-791.3%
Roger Mills County	2	1.6	15	13.9	44	-768.1%
Rogers County	89	5.8	153	8.9	14	-52.5%
Seminole County	73	10.0	153	23.0	71	-129.4%
Sequoyah County	44	4.5	104	10.4	25	-130.7%
Stephens County	18	1.6	75	6.7	7	-323.4%
Texas County	19	3.8	45	9.8	20	-158.9%
Tillman County	33	10.0	36	13.1	38	-30.9%
Tulsa County	666	5.1	1,124	8.2	11	-60.7%
Wagoner County	89	6.2	156	10.2	24	-63.5%
Washington County	86	6.8	300	24.4	74	-259.0%
Washita County	24	6.9	31	9.9	22	-43.2%
Woods County	58	26.7	36	19.3	57	27.9%
Woodward County	82	13.9	97	18.4	54	-32.3%

CHILD DEATHS

Ages 1 - 14, 5-Year Number and Average Annual Rate per 100,000
Oklahoma and Counties: 1978-82 & 1991-95

STATE TOTALS	1,563	45.1	1,141	33.2		26.3%
Adair County	13	53.6	12	51.0	63	4.9%
Alfalfa County	5	74.8	2	38.8	50	48.1%
Atoka County	7	49.6	9	68.7	73	-38.5%
Beaver County	5	60.0	1	15.6	6	74.0%
Beckham County	11	50.6	9	43.1	54	14.9%
Blaine County	7	44.8	4	33.2	39	26.0%
Bryan County	13	39.6	16	48.9	62	-23.4%
Caddo County	21	57.5	13	38.6	49	32.8%
Canadian County	28	36.3	19	19.6	12	45.9%
Carter County	23	45.7	21	44.8	55	2.1%
Cherokee County	8	22.6	10	25.8	25	-13.8%
Choctaw County	9	42.9	11	64.9	72	-51.2%
Cimarron County	2	47.9	1	30.3	31	36.7%
Cleveland County	49	31.6	52	26.3	27	16.7%
Coal County	2	29.0	2	33.1	38	-13.8%
Comanche County	54	39.5	41	30.8	32	22.2%
Cotton County	2	24.4	6	89.6	77	-267.6%
Craig County	6	38.6	7	53.6	64	-38.9%
Creek County	30	40.5	17	24.3	19	39.9%
Custer County	12	43.8	6	21.1	14	52.0%
Delaware County	10	38.2	5	16.9	8	55.8%
Dewey County	7	110.5	0	0.0	tie for 1	100.0%
Ellis County	10	156.5	1	23.8	17	84.8%
Garfield County	41	57.9	23	38.5	48	33.5%
Garvin County	22	73.0	17	63.8	71	12.6%
Grady County	31	65.0	16	33.0	37	49.3%
Grant County	3	46.0	3	54.5	66	-18.5%
Greer County	8	132.5	0	0.0	tie for 1	100.0%
Harmon County	1	20.1	1	25.6	23	-27.8%
Harper County	1	20.8	1	26.3	28	-26.3%
Haskell County	1	8.0	8	72.1	75	-800.9%
Hughes County	8	53.1	2	16.5	7	68.8%
Jackson County	11	28.5	12	34.8	41	-22.1%
Jefferson County	8	87.4	4	59.3	69	32.2%
Johnston County	5	42.5	2	19.0	11	55.4%
Kay County	21	39.3	13	25.6	22	35.0%
Kingfisher County	8	47.3	5	32.6	34	31.1%
Kiowa County	4	30.6	3	26.0	26	15.0%
Latimer County	3	27.3	4	35.4	43	-29.6%
Le Flore County	24	48.7	17	35.4	44	27.2%
Lincoln County	9	28.2	11	32.9	36	-16.6%
Logan County	12	38.8	11	35.0	42	9.9%
Love County	5	57.6	2	24.1	18	58.2%
McClain County	6	24.1	2	7.6	3	68.6%
McCurtain County	24	49.5	16	40.8	53	17.6%
McIntosh County	7	45.3	4	24.3	20	46.3%
Major County	10	98.4	4	48.2	61	51.0%
Marshall County	8	76.6	7	71.1	74	7.2%
Mayes County	19	49.0	15	39.3	51	19.7%
Murray County	4	28.9	7	58.1	68	-101.2%
Muskogee County	49	62.2	28	37.2	47	40.3%
Noble County	6	46.5	4	32.7	35	29.7%
Nowata County	6	47.0	2	20.7	13	55.9%
Okfuskee County	2	16.2	1	8.8	4	45.7%
Oklahoma County	352	55.0	219	33.7	40	38.7%
Okmulgee County	17	39.5	18	45.5	57	-15.1%
Osage County	14	30.4	12	25.7	24	15.5%
Ottawa County	19	51.9	14	48.0	60	7.5%
Pawnee County	10	56.9	9	53.7	65	5.5%
Payne County	16	30.5	10	18.4	10	39.6%
Pittsburg County	15	34.5	15	36.3	45	-5.1%
Pontotoc County	14	41.5	6	17.7	9	57.3%
Pottawatomie County	21	33.2	29	45.1	56	-35.8%
Pushmataha County	5	37.1	7	62.5	70	-68.4%
Roger Mills County	4	72.1	2	47.1	59	34.7%
Rogers County	15	24.8	17	25.0	21	-0.7%
Seminole County	11	35.2	12	46.0	58	-30.8%
Sequoyah County	17	43.1	9	22.9	15	46.9%
Stephens County	24	49.6	13	29.6	30	40.3%
Texas County	9	40.8	10	55.9	67	-36.8%
Tillman County	7	47.5	9	82.9	76	-74.7%
Tulsa County	229	43.2	178	32.5	33	24.8%
Wagoner County	19	32.2	14	23.3	16	27.7%
Washington County	28	53.5	18	36.4	46	31.9%
Washita County	4	25.5	5	40.5	52	-58.6%
Woods County	1	10.5	2	26.7	29	-153.7%
Woodward County	11	40.6	3	14.2	5	65.0%

Number and Percent of Children Living in Poverty Oklahoma and Counties: 1980, 1990 & 1993

OKLAHOMA	131,870	15.7	179,283	21.7	195,915	23.7		-50.9%
Adair County	1,856	30.3	1,730	31.2	1,697	30.6	61	-1.0%
Alfalfa County	246	14.8	283	21.2	215	16.1	13	-9.2%
Atoka County	1,122	32.6	1,181	35.9	1,053	32.0	63	1.9%
Beaver County	368	18.0	163	9.7	175	10.4	1	42.2%
Beckham County	746	14.6	1,306	24.8	1,453	27.6	49	-89.5%
Blaine County	730	19.4	766	24.3	804	25.6	41	-31.9%
Bryan County	1,818	22.6	2,347	29.6	2,266	28.6	54	-26.2%
Caddo County	2,384	26.2	2,939	35.3	2,824	33.9	66	-29.4%
Canadian County	1,368	7.4	2,365	10.6	2,504	11.2	2	-51.9%
Carter County	2,377	19.5	3,086	26.4	3,163	27.0	47	-38.4%
Cherokee County	2,122	24.6	3,440	37.7	3,095	33.9	67	-38.2%
Choctaw County	1,472	28.6	1,793	42.2	1,819	42.8	76	-49.7%
Cimarron County	159	14.9	189	21.1	163	18.3	17	-22.7%
Cleveland County	2,846	7.6	4,884	10.8	6,116	13.5	5	-77.2%
Coal County	495	28.3	495	32.9	428	28.4	53	-0.5%
Comanche County	6,271	19.3	6,733	21.8	6,895	22.4	31	-16.0%
Cotton County	380	19.3	479	28.5	410	24.4	36	-26.7%
Craig County	534	13.9	656	20.7	737	23.3	34	-67.1%
Creek County	2,427	13.5	2,974	17.4	3,487	20.4	22	-51.4%
Custer County	1,180	17.8	1,517	21.6	1,569	22.3	30	-25.4%
Delaware County	1,881	29.0	1,458	21.2	1,763	25.6	42	11.7%
Dewey County	264	16.5	246	16.7	250	17.0	15	-3.0%
Ellis County	141	9.2	192	16.3	178	15.1	8	-64.3%
Garfield County	1,530	9.2	2,580	18.0	3,055	21.3	26	-133.0%
Garvin County	1,081	15.1	1,613	24.5	1,757	26.7	46	-76.2%
Grady County	1,810	15.6	2,731	23.3	2,719	23.2	33	-48.8%
Grant County	228	13.9	222	15.6	224	15.7	10	-12.9%
Greer County	467	30.9	341	26.6	376	29.4	55	4.8%
Harmon County	432	36.9	490	50.6	511	52.8	77	-43.0%
Harper County	115	9.8	143	14.1	149	14.6	6	-49.0%
Haskell County	614	20.0	932	33.5	917	33.0	65	-65.1%
Hughes County	1,133	30.3	1,198	37.6	1,093	34.3	68	-13.3%
Jackson County	2,119	22.5	2,059	24.4	2,110	25.0	37	-11.3%
Jefferson County	470	21.0	457	26.9	461	27.1	48	-29.4%
Johnston County	1,086	37.1	1,017	37.6	938	34.7	71	6.3%
Kay County	1,240	9.6	2,133	17.0	2,507	20.0	21	-108.0%
Kingfisher County	479	11.6	460	12.1	489	12.9	3	-10.9%
Kiowa County	902	27.7	1,082	36.8	900	30.6	60	-10.6%
Latimer County	746	27.1	850	30.7	960	34.9	72	-28.9%
Le Flore County	3,025	24.8	3,190	28.7	3,633	30.8	62	-24.0%
Lincoln County	1,067	13.8	1,755	21.6	1,681	20.6	33	-50.0%
Logan County	1,181	15.6	1,839	23.6	1,675	21.4	27	-37.8%
Love County	361	17.2	431	21.4	436	21.6	28	-25.3%
McClain County	618	9.8	973	15.8	988	16.0	12	-63.3%
McCurtain County	3,378	28.5	3,749	38.8	3,764	39.0	75	-36.8%
McIntosh County	1,140	29.5	1,344	35.0	1,326	34.5	70	-17.0%
Major County	246	10.0	416	19.1	327	15.0	7	-49.8%
Marshall County	678	27.2	635	26.4	672	27.9	51	-2.8%
Mayes County	1,609	17.1	2,182	24.3	2,285	25.4	39	-48.6%
Murray County	586	17.7	918	30.1	853	28.0	52	-58.2%
Muskogee County	4,505	23.8	5,421	29.3	5,554	30.1	58	-26.4%
Noble County	358	11.5	643	21.6	593	19.9	20	-73.7%
Nowata County	413	13.1	731	29.7	645	26.2	44	-100.8%
Okfuskee County	767	24.8	1,100	36.7	1,055	35.2	73	-41.8%
Oklahoma County	20,708	13.5	33,030	21.4	39,215	25.4	38	87.9%
Okmulgee County	2,566	24.0	3,127	32.2	3,156	32.5	64	-35.5%
Osage County	1,275	11.3	2,386	20.6	2,399	20.7	25	83.5%
Ottawa County	1,785	20.2	2,034	27.8	2,220	30.4	59	-50.6%
Pawnee County	675	15.8	896	21.5	823	19.7	19	-25.1%
Payne County	1,622	12.9	2,475	19.2	2,487	19.3	18	-49.2%
Pittsburg County	2,055	19.3	2,468	25.2	2,500	25.5	40	-32.5%
Pontotoc County	1,530	18.7	2,331	27.6	2,361	27.9	50	-49.7%
Pottawatomie County	2,392	15.3	3,582	23.0	4,101	26.3	45	-72.3%
Pushmataha County	995	28.9	1,061	39.0	1,031	37.9	74	-31.0%
Roger Mills County	204	14.8	227	20.0	234	20.7	24	-39.1%
Rogers County	1,223	8.3	1,960	12.6	2,042	13.1	4	-58.4%
Seminole County	1,793	23.2	2,163	32.2	2,317	34.5	69	48.7%
Sequoyah County	2,410	24.4	3,018	31.3	2,891	30.0	57	-23.0%
Stephens County	1,349	11.6	2,414	22.1	2,521	23.1	32	98.5%
Texas County	426	8.0	725	15.6	711	15.3	9	-90.8%
Tillman County	1,037	29.8	767	27.4	836	29.9	56	-0.1%
Tulsa County	16,299	12.8	23,488	18.2	28,460	22.0	29	-71.8%
Wagoner County	1,645	11.6	2,097	14.8	2,236	15.8	11	-36.0%
Washington County	1,112	8.7	1,839	14.7	2,052	16.4	14	-89.2%
Washita County	402	10.6	813	26.9	785	26.0	43	-145.3%
Woods County	237	9.9	322	16.3	476	24.1	35	-143.3%
Woodward County	559	8.8	1,003	18.8	935	17.5	16	-98.5%

HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS

Oklahoma and Counties: Number & Rates, 1994/95 & 1995/96
Number: Total number of dropouts; all ages & under age 19 • Rates: All dropouts under age 19 compared to enrollment in Grades 9-12

STATE TOTALS	10,796	9,966	5.5%		[illegible]	9,962	5.3%		3.2%
Adair County	93	85	6.8%	67	92	88	6.9%	71	-0.8%
Alfalfa County	7	6	2.4%	17	11	11	4.3%	36	-80.8%
Atoka County	15	14	2.2%	14	13	12	1.5%	8	30.6%
Beaver County	5	5	1.3%	3	14	13	2.4%	14	-89.9%
Beckham County	74	71	6.3%	65	62	59	4.4%	37	31.1%
Blaine County	40	40	5.2%	51	31	28	3.5%	28	31.6%
Bryan County	90	88	4.4%	41	144	132	6.8%	70	-53.8%
Caddo County	80	65	3.2%	25	84	77	3.9%	32	-23.5%
Canadian County	251	241	5.1%	49	271	249	4.4%	39	13.3%
Carter County	198	182	6.9%	69	152	138	5.4%	53	22.2%
Cherokee County	152	137	5.4%	56	112	101	6.5%	68	-20.2%
Choctaw County	59	53	5.3%	52	35	29	2.6%	15	51.3%
Cimarron County	3	3	1.5%	6	7	7	2.8%	18	-91.1%
Cleveland County	776	705	6.6%	66	822	737	6.7%	69	-2.6%
Coal County	15	13	3.2%	26	18	18	4.2%	35	-32.6%
Comanche County	533	476	7.4%	73	335	310	4.4%	40	40.2%
Cotton County	20	18	4.8%	44	35	33	8.6%	77	-80.1%
Craig County	36	29	3.3%	27	31	28	3.4%	26	-5.2%
Creek County	232	219	5.7%	61	190	177	4.4%	38	22.8%
Custer County	48	45	2.6%	19	92	81	5.6%	57	-111.6%
Delaware County	166	149	8.8%	77	124	117	6.5%	66	25.8%
Dewey County	0	0	0.0%	1	0	0	0.0%	1	###
Ellis County	5	5	1.6%	9	1	1	0.3%	2	78.7%
Garfield County	177	170	5.4%	57	178	161	4.7%	44	14.2%
Garvin County	73	70	4.2%	39	92	79	4.6%	43	-10.6%
Grady County	159	155	6.1%	63	140	131	4.9%	47	20.6%
Grant County	6	5	1.4%	5	4	3	0.9%	3	33.1%
Greer County	12	9	3.1%	24	27	25	8.1%	76	-159.5%
Harmon County	6	6	1.3%	4	9	9	3.1%	21	-136.1%
Harper County	1	1	0.4%	2	4	3	1.1%	4	-187.9%
Haskell County	40	29	4.4%	42	32	27	4.2%	33	5.4%
Hughes County	46	44	3.6%	32	60	58	5.3%	52	-49.5%
Jackson County	72	68	3.6%	31	53	51	2.3%	13	34.6%
Jefferson County	14	14	3.4%	30	18	18	4.2%	34	-25.1%
Johnston County	18	15	2.4%	18	28	27	3.4%	27	-44.3%
Kay County	263	227	8.1%	76	217	198	7.3%	73	9.9%
Kingfisher County	50	49	4.5%	43	21	20	2.0%	10	55.2%
Kiowa County	37	34	4.9%	45	45	42	6.0%	62	-22.0%
Latimer County	14	12	1.5%	8	11	11	1.3%	6	15.6%
Le Flore County	122	115	3.9%	36	116	109	3.4%	25	12.6%
Lincoln County	74	70	3.6%	33	100	98	5.4%	54	-49.2%
Logan County	59	56	3.9%	37	59	58	3.5%	29	10.3%
Love County	16	12	2.3%	16	28	28	5.5%	56	-138.2%
McClain County	46	44	2.9%	20	62	57	3.3%	22	-12.7%
McCurtain County	142	126	5.2%	50	83	76	3.1%	20	39.6%
McIntosh County	41	36	3.3%	29	53	52	5.6%	58	-71.2%
Major County	13	12	1.9%	11	23	19	3.3%	23	-77.9%
Marshall County	48	46	6.8%	68	51	47	7.0%	72	-2.5%
Mayes County	160	147	7.3%	72	136	128	6.3%	64	13.4%
Murray County	23	22	3.1%	23	16	16	2.0%	9	36.5%
Muskogee County	292	272	6.3%	64	252	240	5.2%	49	17.9%
Noble County	37	37	5.4%	55	23	19	2.2%	12	59.0%
Nowata County	35	33	5.4%	54	36	33	5.3%	50	1.8%
Okfuskee County	21	20	3.0%	22	31	28	3.3%	24	-12.3%
Oklahoma County	2,191	2,097	7.1%	71	2,470	2334	7.5%	74	-5.4%
Okmulgee County	85	80	3.7%	34	91	87	3.9%	31	-7.3%
Osage County	70	67	5.6%	59	87	81	6.1%	63	-9.9%
Ottawa County	102	95	5.3%	53	101	88	4.8%	46	9.2%
Pawnee County	60	57	7.6%	75	52	50	6.3%	65	17.1%
Payne County	60	57	2.0%	13	94	89	2.8%	17	-41.3%
Pittsburg County	156	136	5.5%	58	116	102	4.5%	41	18.4%
Pontotoc County	76	69	3.3%	28	60	56	3.0%	19	6.7%
Pottawatomie County	231	208	5.7%	60	250	232	5.8%	61	-2.3%
Pushmataha County	29	28	3.7%	35	36	34	4.9%	48	-31.4%
Roger Mills County	11	11	1.6%	10	6	5	1.2%	5	24.3%
Rogers County	144	137	4.2%	38	194	174	4.6%	42	-11.0%
Seminole County	92	88	4.9%	46	98	92	5.5%	55	-11.1%
Sequoyah County	73	68	2.9%	21	90	81	3.7%	30	-27.4%
Stephens County	148	134	5.0%	47	155	148	5.8%	60	-15.5%
Texas County	58	52	5.0%	48	82	77	7.6%	75	-51.8%
Tillman County	45	40	7.4%	74	38	36	6.5%	67	12.2%
Tulsa County	1,848	1,655	6.0%	62	1,800	1600	5.7%	59	4.4%
Wagoner County	125	123	6.9%	70	105	98	5.3%	51	23.8%
Washington County	132	121	4.2%	40	156	138	4.8%	45	-12.3%
Washita County	10	9	1.5%	7	11	9	1.3%	7	14.2%
Woods County	13	10	2.3%	15	14	12	2.8%	16	19.7%
Woodward County	22	21	1.9%	12	22	22	2.0%	11	-4.2%

# = zero base, cannot calculate change

JUVENILE VIOLENT CRIME

Number Per Year: 1980 & 1996
Rate Per 100,000 Youths Age 10 through 17: 1980 and 1996
Oklahoma and Counties

STATE TOTALS	676	172.4	1,296	341.5		-98.0%
Adair County	4	130.1	1	35.7	17	72.6%
Alfalfa County	1	107.1	1	163.9	39	-53.1%
Atoka County	1	60.2	0	0.0	tie for 1	100.0%
Beaver County	0	0.0	0	0.0	tie for 1	###
Beckham County	2	91.9	3	130.4	30	-41.9%
Blaine County	2	116.3	3	232.6	52	-100.0%
Bryan County	2	52.2	6	157.5	38	-201.7%
Caddo County	3	65.9	13	341.2	64	-418.0%
Canadian County	7	83.8	18	167.3	40	-99.6%
Carter County	8	140.9	24	435.6	68	-209.1%
Cherokee County	0	0.0	9	205.0	47	###
Choctaw County	1	39.9	4	194.2	45	-386.8%
Cimarron County	0	0.0	0	0.0	tie for 1	###
Cleveland County	30	172.1	31	142.6	32	17.2%
Coal County	0	0.0	0	0.0	tie for 1	###
Comanche County	27	179.3	77	571.2	71	-218.7%
Cotton County	3	318.8	2	246.9	55	22.6%
Craig County	0	0.0	3	109.9	43	###
Creek County	4	46.6	15	183.4	42	-293.5%
Custer County	4	141.9	8	270.3	59	-90.5%
Delaware County	2	59.4	0	0.0	tie for 1	100.0%
Dewey County	0	0.0	2	307.7	61	###
Ellis County	0	0.0	0	0.0	tie for 1	###
Garfield County	7	93.2	8	121.8	29	-30.6%
Garvin County	4	110.3	14	443.0	69	-301.8%
Grady County	8	144.0	2	36.0	18	75.0%
Grant County	0	0.0	0	0.0	tie for 1	###
Greer County	2	266.7	7	1166.7	77	-337.5%
Harmon County	0	0.0	0	0.0	tie for 1	###
Harper County	1	191.6	0	0.0	tie for 1	100.0%
Haskell County	4	266.8	2	148.1	33	44.5%
Hughes County	1	52.4	5	320.5	62	-512.2%
Jackson County	9	215.7	4	115.3	27	46.6%
Jefferson County	1	97.4	1	120.5	28	-23.7%
Johnston County	0	0.0	6	461.5	70	###
Kay County	17	283.4	34	617.1	74	-117.7%
Kingfisher County	1	53.2	1	58.8	20	-10.5%
Kiowa County	0	0.0	10	757.6	76	###
Latimer County	0	0.0	2	155.0	37	###
LeFlore County	5	84.5	12	206.9	48	-144.8%
Lincoln County	3	80.5	6	151.1	35	-87.8%
Logan County	5	136.0	9	240.6	54	-77.0%
Love County	2	196.9	1	96.2	25	51.2%
McClain County	8	254.2	1	31.3	16	87.7%
McCurtain County	7	123.7	15	323.3	63	-161.3%
McIntosh County	0	0.0	3	148.5	34	###
Major County	0	0.0	0	0.0	tie for 1	###
Marshall County	0	0.0	0	0.0	tie for 1	###
Mayes County	3	66.7	1	22.9	15	65.6%
Murray County	5	303.6	1	69.4	22	77.1%
Muskogee County	12	135.7	19	222.2	50	-63.8%
Noble County	0	0.0	0	0.0	tie for 1	###
Nowata County	0	0.0	0	0.0	tie for 1	###
Okfuskee County	6	350.5	3	220.6	49	37.1%
Oklahoma County	272	396.1	395	586.0	72	-48.0%
Okmulgee County	1	19.3	11	249.4	56	-1195.1%
Osage County	3	57.1	5	91.7	24	-60.7%
Ottawa County	5	117.3	2	58.7	19	50.0%
Pawnee County	1	48.6	2	100.5	26	-106.7%
Payne County	3	56.1	17	300.9	60	-436.5%
Pittsburg County	10	182.1	13	254.4	57	-39.7%
Pontotoc County	5	129.1	7	180.4	41	-39.7%
Pottawatomie County	13	170.0	27	358.1	65	-110.7%
Pushmataha County	2	111.7	3	223.9	51	-100.5%
Roger Mills County	0	0.0	1	200.0	46	###
Rogers County	1	13.7	12	155.0	36	-1034.0%
Seminole County	7	186.5	12	394.7	67	-111.6%
Sequoyah County	3	59.3	9	191.1	44	-222.5%
Stephens County	5	95.9	7	133.1	31	-38.7%
Texas County	2	87.0	5	237.0	53	-172.5%
Tillman County	0	0.0	8	645.2	75	###
Tulsa County	112	191.7	344	610.0	73	-218.2%
Wagoner County	0	0.0	5	69.3	21	###
Washington County	12	204.0	14	257.4	58	-26.1%
Washita County	3	177.2	1	73.5	23	58.5%
Woods County	0	0.0	0	0.0	tie for 1	###
Woodward County	4	152.4	9	378.2	66	-148.2%

= zero base – cannot calculate change

kids count

FACTBOOK '98
FACTBOOK '98
FACTBOOK '98

METHODOLOGY & SOURCES

Data and information used in the 1998 ***Oklahoma Kids Count Factbook*** came from a wide variety of sources in Oklahoma and around the nation. This section identifies the sources for the information found in this document and the method used for computations where applicable. Each county benchmark and the rate of change calculated for each county benchmark is rounded for presentation on the county pages. The rounding may cause the results to vary from the rates which might be calculated from the rounded numbers appearing on each county page.

There is no agreement about the specific terminology or the number of categories which should be used to classify race and ethnicity. The categories listed in this report are the categories in the sources relied upon for information. At times, different sources will use different categories to report racial characteristics. Some indicators were not available by race at all. This makes it difficult to look across the indicators by race. *Persons within each race or ethnic group are encouraged to re-title or refer to the data in a manner which reflects their preferences.*

ECONOMIC DISTRESS is a generalized term depicting a poor economic climate in a community. **Deprivation Index** is a measure developed by ranking Child Poverty Rates, Percent of Children Receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and/or Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF), level of Per Capita Personal Income and Unemployment Rates. Each county is ranked on each factor. The four individual county rankings are combined into a "Deprivation Index" in which the lower the number, the wealthier the county. **Economic Clusters** (more commonly referred to as Quintile Divisions) result from each county being ranked according to its Deprivation Index and grouped into one of five clusters composed of approximately twenty percent (20%) of the state's population.

Cluster 1 (Wealthiest) includes 22 counties with a combined population of 708,990 (21.8% of the state's population). "Wealthiest" counties each have a Deprivation Index between 27 and 102.

Cluster 2 (Wealthier) includes 7 counties with a combined population of 728,060 (22.3% of the state's population). "Wealthier" counties each have a Deprivation Index between 107 and 129.

Cluster 3 (Middle) includes 3 counties with a combined population of 669,650 (20.6%) of the state's population). "Middle" counties each have a Deprivation Index between 133 and 138.

Cluster 4 (Poorer) includes 18 counties with a combined population of 575,250 (17.7% of the state's population). "Poorer" counties each have a Deprivation Index between 144 and 188.

Cluster 5 (Poorest) includes 27 counties with a combined population of 576,210 (17.7% of the state's population). "Poorest" counties each have a Deprivation Index between 192 and 296.

METHODOLOGY & SOURCES

CHILDREN IN POVERTY counts the related children under age 18 who live in families with incomes below the U.S. poverty threshold (poverty income guidelines). Related children are the children related to the "family head" by birth, marriage or adoption and include relatives such as nieces and nephews. Children under age 18 who do not live in a household where they are related to the head of the household are not included in this analysis. The Poverty Income Guidelines, as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, are based upon the amount of money that is required to purchase a nutritionally adequate diet. A family is classified as poor if its income falls below this minimum standard. Data counts poor children calculated as a percent of all children. Trends compare percent of child poverty in 1980 to the percent of child poverty estimated by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for 1993 and adjusted by the State Data Center to arrive at a 1993 estimate of the number and rate of poor children under age 18. **Children Receiving AFDC and/or TANF** counts the number of child recipients of AFDC during FY 1981 and the average monthly number of child recipients of AFDC (Basic and Unemployed Parent) and/or TANF during FY 1996. Rates are displayed as the percent of the total child population. Base child population data for the state and counties is the 1980 Census population. Current child population data for the state and counties is estimated by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for 1994 and adjusted by the State Data Center to arrive at a 1994 estimate of the number of children under age 18. **Per Capita Personal Income** measures income available to each individual by dividing the total personal income in an area by the population of that area. **Unemployment Rate** measures the percent of the population searching for work. The rate is generated by dividing the total number of unemployed by the total number in the labor force. Because these official figures do not distinguish between part-time and full-time workers, do not count underpaid working poor and do not count workers who have given up looking for work, they are commonly understood to underestimate the true level of unemployment in a community.

SOURCE: Poverty data provided by the Oklahoma State Data Center, Planning and Research Division, Oklahoma Department of Commerce, *using* U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of the Population and Housing 1980, Summary Tape File 3A* and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of the Population and Housing 1990, Summary Tape File 3A* and U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Estimates Branch, *Estimated Total and Related Children age 5 to 17 Poor and Median Household Income: 1993.* AFDC/TANF data provided by the Oklahoma Department of Human Services. Income data provided by the Oklahoma State Data Center, Planning and Research Division, Oklahoma Department of Commerce, *using* data from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Economic and Statistics Administration, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Management Division, CD-ROM. Unemployment data provided by the Oklahoma State Data Center, Planning and Research Division, Oklahoma Department of Commerce, *using* data from the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research Division.

CHILD POPULATION is the total resident population under age 18 including dependents of Armed Forces personnel stationed in the area. Child population data for 1980 and 1990 for the state and counties are counts from the 1980 and 1990 Census. Current child population data for the state and counties is estimated by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for 1994.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of the Population and Housing 1980, Summary Tape File 1A and 2B* and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of the Population and Housing 1990, Summary Tape File 1A and Summary Tape File 2B.* Current population data provided by the Oklahoma State Data Center, Planning and Research Division, Oklahoma Department of Commerce, using U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of the Population and Housing 1980, Summary Tape File 1A*; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of the Population and Housing 1990, Summary Tape File 1A*; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Estimates Branch, 1994.

LOW BIRTHWEIGHT INFANTS are live births weighing under 5.5 pounds (2,500 grams). **Very Low Birthweight Infants** are live births weighing under 3 pounds, five ounces (1,500 grams). The data is reported by place of mother's residence, not place of birth. Births count both the total resident live births and the low-weight births and compare two five-year periods (1983 through 1987 and 1991 through 1995). Resulting rates create average annual percentages for each five-year period. Race is reported as White, Black and American Indian. Other races are included in numbers and calculations for White. Beginning in 1989, the "race of child" was redefined to reflect the mother's race. State totals may vary from the total of all the counties since state totals may include births for which the county of residence was unknown. **Level of Prenatal Care** addresses the timing and amount of medical care and monitoring an expectant mother receives. Levels of care include: *adequate* (the recommended level of care beginning in the first trimester with ten or more visits), *intermediate* (care beginning in the first trimester with four through nine visits OR care beginning in the second trimester with four or more visits), *early* (care beginning in the first trimester), *late* (care beginning in the third trimester with one or more visits), *little* (care beginning in the first or second trimester with one through three visits), and *no care.* Rates are calculated as percentages of all live births. Births count both the total resident live births and the level of care for the five-year period from 1991 through 1995. Resulting rates create an average annual percentage.

SOURCE: Data provided by MCH Planning and Evaluation, Maternal & Child Health Service, Oklahoma State Department of Health: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

INFANT MORTALITY is death occurring to an infant under 1 year of age. The data is reported by place of mother's residence, not place of birth or death. Rates are calculated per 1,000 live births. The data counts the total resident live births and the deaths for two five-year periods (1983 through 1987 and 1991 through 1995). Resulting rates create average annual percentages for each five-year period. Race is reported as White, Black and American Indian. Other races are included in numbers and calculations for White. Beginning in 1989, the "race of child" was redefined to reflect the mother's race. State totals may vary from the total of all the counties since state totals may include births for which the county of residence was unknown.

SOURCE: Birth and mortality data provided by MCH Planning and Evaluation, Maternal & Child Health Service, Oklahoma State Department of Health: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

BIRTHS TO TEENS are live births which occur to mothers ages 15 through 17. The data is reported by place of mother's residence, not place of birth. Births count the total resident live births to mothers in this age group for two three-year periods (1981 through 1983 and 1993 through 1995). Rates are displayed as births per 1,000 females between ages 15 through 17. Base female teen population data is from the 1980 Census. Current population for the state is estimated by the Oklahoma Department of Commerce for 1994 and adjusted by the Oklahoma State Department of Health to arrive at 1993 through 1995 estimates of females between the ages of 15 through 17 for the state and each county. Resulting rates create average annual rates for each three-year period. Race is reported as White, Black and American Indian. Other races are included in numbers and calculations for White. Beginning in 1989, the "race of child" was redefined to reflect the mother's race. State totals may vary from the total of all the counties since state totals may include births for which the county of residence was unknown.

SOURCE: Birth and population data provided by MCH Planning and Evaluation, Maternal & Child Health Service, Oklahoma State Department of Health: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT means harm or threatened harm to a child's health or welfare by a person responsible for the child's health or welfare. Abuse includes sexual abuse, sexual exploitation or non-accidental physical or mental injury. Sexual Abuse includes rape, incest and lewd or indecent acts or proposals by a person responsible for the child's welfare. Sexual Exploitation includes a person responsible for the child's welfare allowing or encouraging a child to engage in prostitution or pornography or engaging in child pornography. Neglect means failing to provide adequate food, clothing, shelter or medical care. *10 O. Supp. 1996 § 7102.* Data includes reports of suspected abuse or neglect for which there were formal investigations and, of those, the number for which abuse or neglect was confirmed. The data compares child abuse and neglect confirmations for two one-year periods (Fiscal Year 1985 and Fiscal Year 1996). Rates are displayed as confirmations per 1,000 children (under age 18). Base child population data for the state and counties is the midpoint between the 1980 and 1990 Census populations. Current child population data for the state and counties is estimated by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for 1994.

SOURCE: Child abuse and neglect data provided by the Division of Child Welfare, Oklahoma Department of Human Services (DHS): Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Population data provided by the Oklahoma State Data Center, Planning and Research Division, Oklahoma Department of Commerce, *using* U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of the Population and Housing 1980, Summary Tape File 1A*; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of the Population and Housing 1990, Summary Tape File 1A*; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Estimates Branch, 1994.

CHILD DEATHS are the number of deaths of children from ages 1 through 14. Teen Deaths are the number of deaths of youth from ages 15 through 19. The data is reported by place of residence, not place of death. The data counts deaths from all causes. The data compares the death rates for two five-year periods (1978 through 1982 and 1991 through 1995). Resulting rates create average annual rates for each five year period for each age group. Rates are displayed as deaths per 100,000 children from ages 1 through 14 and deaths per 100,000 teens from ages 15 through 19. Base child population data for the state and counties is the 1980 Census population. Current child population data for the state and counties is estimated by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for 1994 and adjusted by the State Data Center to arrive at a 1994 estimate of the number of children from the ages of 1 through 14. Current teen population data for the state is estimated by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for 1994 and adjusted by the State Data Center to arrive at a 1994 estimate of the number of teens from the ages of 15 through 19. State totals may vary from the total of all the counties since state totals may include deaths for which the county of residence was unknown. **Cause of** Death measures the percent of deaths that are caused by diseases, accidents and violence. By definition, deaths by violence include murder, suicide and deaths that occur during legal interventions. Race is reported as White, Black and American Indian. Other races are included in numbers and calculations for White.

SOURCE: Death data provided by MCH Planning and Evaluation, Maternal & Child Health Service, Oklahoma State Department of Health: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Population data provided by the Oklahoma State Data Center, Planning and Research Division, Oklahoma Department of Commerce, *using* U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of the Population and Housing 1980, Summary Tape File 1A*; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of the Population and Housing 1990, Summary Tape File 1A*; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Estimates Branch, 1994.

CHILD POVERTY counts the related children under age 18 who live in families with incomes below the U.S. poverty threshold (poverty income guidelines). Related children are the children related to the "family head" by birth, marriage or adoption and include relatives such as nieces and nephews. Children under age 18 who do not live in a household where they are related to the head of the household are not included in this analysis. The Poverty Income Guidelines, as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, are based upon the amount of money that is required to purchase a nutritionally adequate diet. A family is classified as poor if its income falls below this minimum standard. Data counts poor children calculated as a percent of all children. Trends compare percent of child poverty in 1980 to the percent of child poverty estimated by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for 1993 and adjusted by the State Data Center to arrive at a 1993 estimate of the number and rate of poor children under age 18. The data describes poor children calculated as a percent of the children in each race. For census purposes race is self-identified in one of four categories: White, Black, Indian (American Indian or Alaska Native), and Asian (or Pacific Islander). Hispanic Origin is counted separately and as an ethnicity, not as a race. Other includes races not selected and other races written in.

SOURCE: Data provided by the Oklahoma State Data Center, Planning and Research Division, Oklahoma Department of Commerce, *using* U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of the Population and Housing 1980, Summary Tape File 3A* and *U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of the Population and Housing 1990, Summary Tape File 3A* and U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Estimates Branch, *Estimated Total and Related Children age 5 to 17 Poor and Median Household Income: 1993.*

HIGH SCHOOL DROP-OUTS count youths of any age who quit school without graduating. The data presents the number of high school drop-outs for the 1995-96 school year. The data also presents the total number of high school drop-outs who are under the age of 19. **High School Dropout Rates** compare number of high school drop-outs under age 19 to the enrollment in grades 9 through 12. School officials in Oklahoma are required to notify the State Department of Education of the name, address, race and age of any pupil dropping out of school. *70 O.Supp. 1996 § 35e(A).* Race is reported as White, Black, Indian,, Asian and Hispanic. There is no provision for reporting other races. Hispanic children, for the purposes of this data, are counted as a race, rather than an ethnic group preventing precise racial comparisons between this data and other data in the *Oklahoma Kids Count Factbook.*

SOURCE: Data provided by the Office of Accountability, Oklahoma State Department of Education (OSDE): Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

JUVENILE VIOLENT CRIME counts arrests of youth from the ages of 10 through 17 for violent offenses (homicide, forcible rape, robbery, or aggravated assault). The annual arrest figures include all arrests for violent offenses during the year, including repeated arrests of the same individual for different offenses. Rates compare the number of arrests of youth ages 10 through 17 for violent offenses (homicide, forcible rape, robbery, or aggravated assault) to all children ages 10 through 17 and is reported as a rate per 100,000 youths. The data compares juvenile violent crime rates for two one-year periods (1980 and 1996). Base child population data for the state and counties is the 1980 Census population. Current child population data for the state and counties is estimated by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for 1994 and adjusted by the State Data Center to arrive at a 1994 estimate of the number of children from the ages of 10 through 17. Increases in the number of arrests may reflect increases in juvenile crime, changes in police activity and changes in public policy. While policies and practices regarding juvenile arrests may vary from county to county and city to city, it is widely believed that the policies are more consistent for violent crimes than for less serious crimes. Data collected counts juveniles by age or by race, but age and race cannot be compared. Race is reported as White, Black, Indian, and Asian. There is no provision for reporting other races. Hispanic Origin is counted separately and as an ethnicity, not as a race. Oklahoma Kids Count reports juvenile violent crime arrest data on a state and county basis. Several counties reported no juvenile violent crime arrests in the years included in the *Oklahoma Kids Count Factbook.*

SOURCE: Arrest data provided by the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation (OSBI): Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Population data provided by the Oklahoma State Data Center, Planning and Research Division, Oklahoma Department of Commerce, *using* U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of the Population and Housing 1980, Summary Tape File 1A;* U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of the Population and Housing 1990, Summary Tape File 1A;* and U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Estimates Branch, 1994.

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DIRECTORY OF KIDS COUNT LEADERS

OKLAHOMA KIDS COUNT LEADERS

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Building Assets
Stand for Children
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OKLAHOMA KIDS COUNT LEADERS [illegible]

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OKLAHOMA KIDS COUNT LEADERS

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